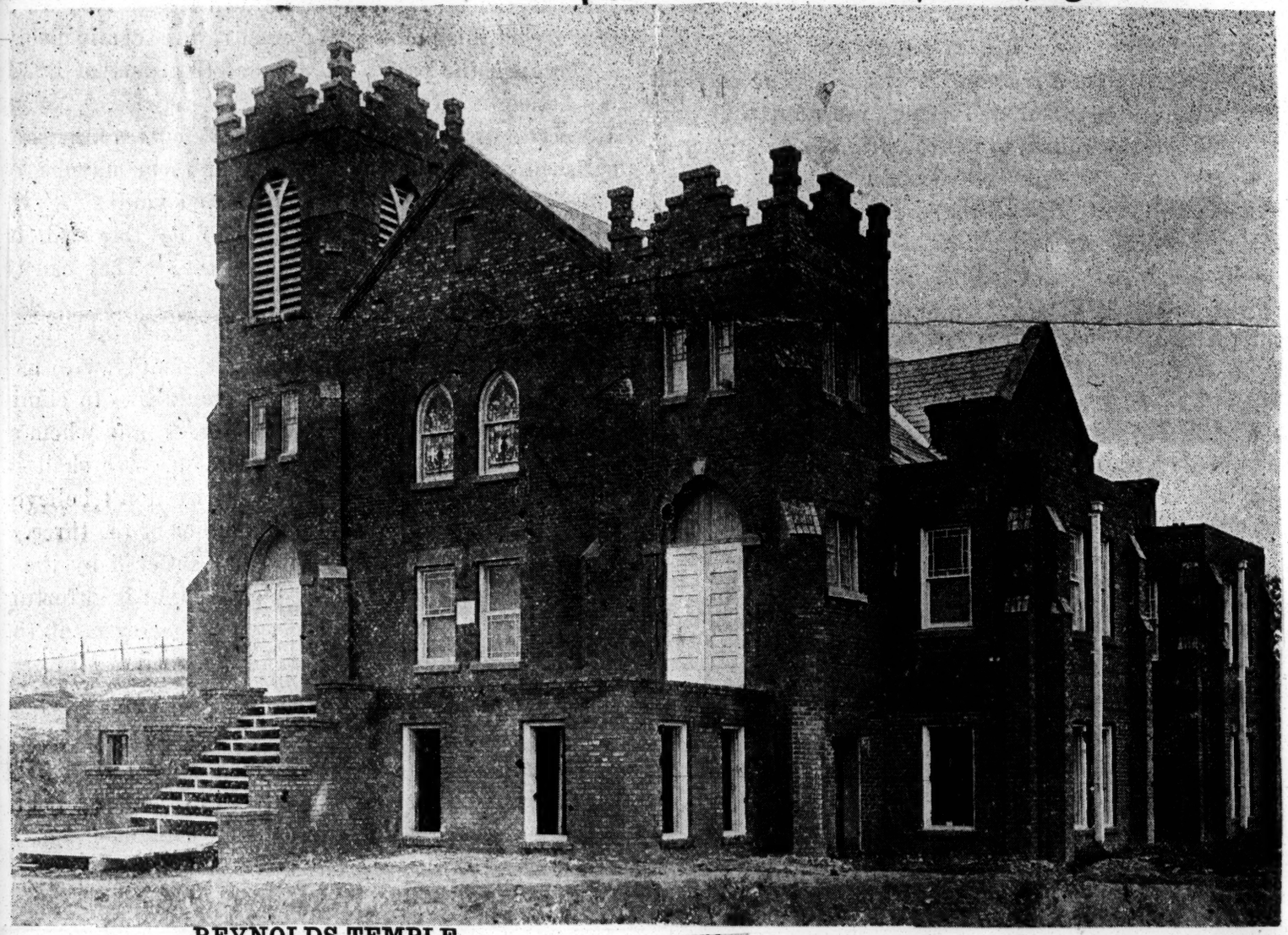
Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918



REYNOLDS TEMPLE.

Christian Index 1/17/18

WE take pleasure in presenting here the picture of our beautiful Reynolds Temple, Winston-Salem, N. C. This church is less than two years old, but it has a history that is full and interesting. We wish the connection knew that history. If it did the remaining thousand dollars needed to clear up all indebtedness would be sent to Dr. Rufus S. Stout in ten days. Those who have seen the building pronounce it a most magnificent piece of architectual creation.

Mr. R. J. Reynolds, the tobacco king, made that church possible and created the wave of interest that swept on until Dr. Stout was able to build two churches in that city where two years ago we did not have an organization nor a foot of land. The Haines Institutional Church is said to be valued at $6,000, all paid for, together with splendid equipment. In the building of this church Mr. P. H. Haines, a multi-millionaire, contributed $2700. That church has nearly two hundred members and is pastored by Dr. R. O. Langford.

Reynolds Temple represents a gift from Mr. R. J. Reynolds of the lots on which it stands and five thousand dollars in its construction. The building was planned to cost $10,000, but before it was completed the price of materials had so advanced that the church cost approximately $15,000, and only a thousand dollars is needed to pay off all indebtedness. Dr. J. R. Christian is the pastor. To go into a strange city, get a grip on the two wealthiest white men in the city, build two churches costing $20,000 in less than two years, and not owe more than a thousand dollars is almost unthinkable. But that is what Dr. Rufus S. Stout, our Church Extension Secretary, has done. The editor is proud of that achievement. It helps us in a study we are now making of our church life and growth. The estimate an organization puts upon men of deeds portrays the conceptions of that organization, it tells how high it has climbed and in what direction it is going. When the church helps the men who labor to upbuild and expand it, it begets an enthusiasm and purpose in the hearts of other capable and talented ones to give themselves unselfishly to the cause. But when men are willing to step ir

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918

Negro Youngsters Exhibit Handiwork At Closing of Bible School

Service Flag Over Platform Is Emblazoned With 54 Stars.

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
JUNE 7, 1918

Although songs and music demonstrated the ability of the negro children of the Booker T. Washington Community Center at the closing exercises of the Daily Vacation Bible School, held last night, the piano was flanked by a shoe repairer's work bench on one side and by sewing machines and jars of canned vegetables on the other, demonstrating that the principal emphasis of the work of the volunteer teachers has been placed on practical matters.

A service flag, with fifty-four stars, was hung over the platform, and in the pupils of the classes were found children of three and four years, negro Boy Scouts, girls whose skillful fingers had wrought hospital garments and sweaters for the Red Cross, and others equally skilled in the domestic arts of canning and cookin while the work of the class of sixty boys engaged in learning the shoe repairer's trade was exhibited, together with other samples of the manual training which has been given the negro children at the Booker T. Washington Center, where since July 6, the Daily Vacation Bible School classes have been in progress with Jennie Kennedy as principal of the school.

A chorus of fifty children sang such old-time hymns as "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and in all the recitations and dialogues, the love of country was evidenced. In the audience were white-haired negro men and women whose ... ments of their grandchildren was evidenced.

Prizes were awarded to the children who had the highest record for attendance, and who had memorized the greatest number of Psalms. Bessie T. Allen, negro Probation Officer and founder of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, has been the active spirit in promoting the work, which was undertaken primarily to keep the negro children of the city occupied, while learning useful trades and Bible lessons, in order that the summer holidays might not have a demoralizing effect upon them, as it is pointed out that there are few, if any, sources of recreation and playgrounds open to the negro children of the city.

Some of the children who took part in last night's exercises were children who had passed through the Juvenile Court, but so excellent were the results obtained by the training that there was no evidence of truancy remaining.

The work of the shoe repairing department, whose products were demonstrated last night, has attracted a class of sixty negro boys, but there have been an insufficient number of benches to accommodate all who wished to learn the trade.

The volunteer teachers of the Daily Vacation Bible School, all of whom have contributed their services, include Bessie Allen, Jennie Kennedy, Athelena Payton, Emma Taylor, Hulda New and William Hunter.

Mrs. Emma Barbour Hegan, Chief Probation Officer, gave a little talk in which she said she had gladly accepted the invitation of the founder of the Booker T. Washington Community Center to come to the exercises last night because she knew she would have no opportunity to see the children otherwise, as only the "bad" children came to the Juvenile Court. However, she said, if any of the children made a mistake and landed in court she wanted them to know that the court was "not a bugaboo, but a friend who wants to help."

It was explained that the work of the Booker T. Washington Center is principally preventive, seeking to train the negro child, instead of patching up mistakes after the child

RESPONSE OF NEGRO TO THE GOVERNOR

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
AUGUST 23 1918

Tells Governor That Epharim May Be Counted on—Seeking Duties Not Rights.

The response to the address of Governor Manning at the race conference yesterday was made by R. J. Crockett, who spoke as follows:

"To the Governor and the Race conference: This is a happy hour. Sir, you say you have been misunderstood. So have we. We twain seek race cooperation, and I am glad this conference means more to you than it has hitherto meant. This reminds me of the navy department's pictures in the show windows here—asking for the use of our eyes. Let this assure you that while you think and act in the world-terms that have characterized your administration and speech today, you have not only the eyes of my people, but our big hands and feet as well in the prosecution of this gigantic struggle for democracy against autocracy, of German kultur and intrigue against liberty. . . .

"Many things have been recommended as essentials for war victory—food, ships, ets.; but I am inclined towards God's example. When he needed to prosecute a war against oppression He simply sought a righteous man. We need only a man of the times, who knows what this people ought to do. You are such a man. A man that is not afraid to offer his own sons on the altar of sacrifice—his offspring, the potency and promise of his own life, the hope of his family, and the pride of his race—such a man may "count on Epharim."

"There is nothing like dependable men in war. God Almighty trusted us in times past. He told Moses and Aaron all they had to do was to give us a place on the sunny side of the temple—under the flag of our fathers; and we answered the call then 108,300 strong. Ever since we have been famous in war. . . .

"And let this assure you, sir, that any governor that stands for the principles and new standards you have proclaimed here today may count on Epharim, Esau, Joshua and Ham, and the offspring of the old black mammies you so reverently spoke of. And take it from me and the negroes in khaki, we are with you. . . .

"We have not come up here today as in times past seeking 'rights,' but duties. We lay on the altar for this world's war our lives and property. And if a German u-boat sticks its ugly nose into a ship at Charleston the negroes of Camp Jackson will paint the waters of that harbor red with patriotic blood; and if a Prussian airship shall drop a death-dealing missile on the grave of our Wade Hampton, the negroes of South Carolina will line the capitol square with the skulls of their heroic soldiers. . . .

"Your words about your black mammie's death stir me. And we will get rid of our foes—liquor and immorality of which you so feelingly speak. Yes, it is up to us to avoid what causes strife and lynching. We will do so:

"And moving on from high to higher,
Become on fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a nation's hope,
The center of the world's desire."

NEGRO OFFICER PRAISES SPIRIT OF HIS TROOPS

Statewide Civic Congress Hears Health Work and Social Conditions Discussed

Relation of the negro to the great world movements growing out of the war was discussed by Rabbi Max Heller Thursday night at the second day's meeting of the Statewide Civic congress, being held under auspices of the Louisiana Negro Civic league in Pythian temple. The last session will be held Friday night.

Mayor Behrman is among Friday's speakers. At 11 a. m., an hour before the mayor's address, delegates had their pictures taken in a body. Others who speak in the afternoon are Dr. A. G. Gearhead, pastor of the Louisiana Avenue Methodist church, J. J. McLaughlin and Rev. Scott Chinn, secretary of the civic association. Rev. Chinn will talk on "Mob Violence."

Dr. Dowling Speaks

Thursday afternoon's session was featured by an address by Dr. Dowling, president of the state board of health. He discussed health among negroes, urging the establishment of parish and municipal health organizations to assist in the eradication of disease.

Governor Pleasant spoke at the morning meeting Thursday when a resolution pledging support and loyalty to the government was adopted with cheers.

Speaking on the negro's part in the world war, Rabbi Heller declared there are no Americans more loyal than the negroes of Louisiana. He said events are shaping themselves so as to leave no doubt that they will have a favorable effect on the negro race, socially, industrially and educationally.

Lieutenant H. C. Ellis, New Orleans negro, home from Camp Dodge, Iowa, on a furlough, gave a sketch of camp life and told of the splendid morale of the negro soldiers. He said they are fighters, "every inch of them," and that the folks at home must not think American soldiers are going to France to die. They are going over there to fight, he said.

Urged to Stay In South

Rev. E. S. Gaitee, of Lake Providence, urged southern negroes to stay in the South; Dr. J. T. Newman spoke on communicable diseases and their eradication, and Rev. J. H. Lindsey read a paper on "Negro Country Church Life."

Patriotism is the keynote of the convention, which has as its object, moral and social uplift of the negro race in Louisiana. A war saving stamp booth has been erected in the hall and delegates are buying liberally.

NEWARK N J NEWS
NOVEMBER 23, 1918

More Than $600 Raised at Affair For Negro Neighborhood House

To raise funds for the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey and help it to pay off the debt on its new neighborhood house at 212 Bank street, the Phyllis Wheatley Literary Club held an entertainment in the auditorium of the Belmont Avenue School last night. More than 600 persons attended. The committee aimed to raise $700, and it is said that more than $600 was realized.

Mrs. C. J. Walker, who has a $100,000 residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and is said to be the richest colored woman in the United States, urged the colored girls to take up typewriting and stenography as a vocation. She told of some of the women on her pay roll earning as much as $35 a week.

Philip Weir, violinist, of New York gave several selections and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Green both played the piano. Mrs. Emma D. Wormley, president of the club, was chairman of the reception committee.

The neighborhood house was purchased for $14,000, to be used as a home for colored working girls. Mrs. Felix Fuld raised $5,000 by subscription several months ago to help pay off the debt, which was reduced to $7,700. The entertainment last night was to bring the debt down to an even $7,000. The league plans to pay off the remainder of the debt at the rate of $1,000 a year.

WAGON LOAD OF PRIZES READY FOR BIG NEGRO CELEBRATION

Already a wagon load of prizes has been obtained for the celebration of negro children's and old folks' day, which will be held at Cotton Jammers' Park on Tuesday, Aug. 27. The celebration is the twentieth annual affair and is being promoted by the two negro weekly newspapers in Galveston, the New Idea and the City Times.

The management has arranged for scores of contests and the prizes which will be offered will serve to keep interest and enthusiasm at a high pitch throughout the day. A program which will include literary and musical features is being arranged. There will also be a baby show in connection with the celebration.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
MARCH 24, 1918

NEGRO DAY NURSERY DOING GREAT WORK

Cares For Little Ones While The Mothers Go Out To Work By The Day.

Every morning at 5:30, before "Old Sol" has shown his face in the eastern horizon, the matron at the East End Day Nursery for Colored Children, 409 Lampton street, is busily preparing for the little guests who are to spend the day with her.

The first to arrive is little Henrietta, who is hardly out of slumber land before her mother must hasten away in order to get early breakfast for Mr. ———'s family on aristocratic Third street. Henrietta finds shelter and motherly care at the nursery. She is always happy and calls the nursery her "day time home."

Several children arrive at the nursery in time to eat breakfast with Henrietta, for many of the mothers are cooks in white families and have to leave home too early to prepare meals for their children.

Immediately after breakfast the cribs are prepared for the babies. They have a morning nap while the older children go off to school. Dinner is served about 1:45 p. m. to a number greatly increased since morning. A happy picture is made by the group gathered around the table, all chattering gaily and joyously clattering their spoons, knives and forks. Many of the older children feed the younger ones

After dinner the children gather in groups to play with the few toys in the nursery. The girls are interested in toy dishes and dolls, but the boys all want to crowd in the one swing in the small yard

When the soft shadows of evening begin to fall the children, who are still waiting for mother to come from work are given the third meal, a light supper, and sometimes put to bed to sleep until mother arrives to take them home.

This is an illustration of the daily work at the nursery, one of the twenty-six organizations affiliated with the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

N Y C MAIL
FEBRUARY 20, 1918

Negroes with Irish Accent.

Southward and westward from our newly acquired Virgin islands lies the British possession or Montserrat—a bit of tropic land set in a blue sea. Montserrat is remarkable for possessing a negro population that speaks with a marked Irish accent, the result of deportations of Irishmen to this remote islet more than a century ago.

Although you can see nothing remotely resembling a son in the Emerald Isle in Montserrat to-day, your ear can still catch a touch of the brogue in the peculiar dialect of the place, and many of the names are Irish pure and simple—such as O'Hara and Hogan and Ryan; there is even a village of Kinsale.—Wilmington (Del.) Morning Star.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AND SOCIAL WORK

"TWO circumstances work together in this country," writes Homer W. Borst, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Jacksonville, Fla., to the SURVEY, "to enlarge the Negro's opportunity for social control and social construction through social work. The first is that in our democracy a great deal is left to voluntary associations, and the second is that these associations are pretty much left to work out their problems in their own way. This opportunity to have a real part in the social work for his race is open to the Negro with all of its immediate and remote civic implications."

Mr. Borst gives specific illustrations, drawn from his own local community, that while it is true that in Southern cities for the most part the Negro "has no political status, except in certain local elections," he has through the medium of organized social work a "real opportunity both to influence many social functions that are of the very essence of good government and to train himself for efficient civic capacity." Here are some of the illustrations:

For example, some four years ago the Negroes of our city were asked by the then city health officers to assist in the employment of a colored public health nurse. They did. Today we have four colored public health nurses employed by the health department.

Some two years later this principle was carried a step further. The Associated Charities proposed to extend its scope to include the colored race and the Negroes were called in for conference. An auxiliary to the Associated Charities was organized, headed by a board of fifteen colored men and women. This auxiliary has assisted in the raising of funds, and more important still has directed the policies of the work to a remarkable degree. The supervision of their colored secretary now extends over almost the total of public and private relief for colored people in this community.

At the present moment the colored auxiliary of the Associated Charities is laying plans for securing a colored protective worker for girls, to complete a scheme being worked out under the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department. There is no doubt that the colored people can have her if they are willing to pay the cost, and today as never before they have the necessary financial resources.

It is hardly less significant that the Red Cross workroom is active six days in the week, and that the members of the colored Home Service Committee have completed a chapter course in Home Service, and are actually engaged in the care of the families of colored fellow citizens in the army.

With the coming of colored attendance officers, probation officers, Y. W. C. A. workers, and the groups that will surround these leaders, our school of civic improvement for Negroes will be well under way. Our hope is that they will so realize the reality of their influence in relation to the solution of the social problems of their race, that the movement may be assured of permanence and progression.

There is one great menace, says Mr. Borst, to the success of this undertaking: "We are asking the Negro to appreciate substance and neglect form, when as a matter of fact one of his chief racial characteristics lies directly across the path. It is form rather than substance which is likely to appeal to the black man. As a race he is a creature of ceremony. If the Negro can surmount this obstacle, in the nature of the circumstances, his future, however he may still remain divorced from the ballot, is assured of progress."

WAR HAS IMPROVED CONDITION OF NEGRO

So Says Tenth Annual Report of Armstrong Association

In the tenth annual report of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, the organization for the improvement of conditions among negroes, of which the Rev. Dr. Carl E. Grammer is president, the work accomplished during the year in war-industry plants and by its social welfare agents and housing committees is set forth in detail.

The association has the indorsement of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

The activities of the association range from finding jobs to home and school visiting in the rural community centering about the village of Woodstown, N. J.

War Opened Possibilities

In its preamble, the report says:

"The changed conditions and the disturbance due to the war in Europe have been responsible for new movements among colored people and have opened new possibilities for them. New industrial opportunities have been presented and people have been in the state of mind to see as never before the need for constructive education for the negro family, and for increased efficiency in many kinds of activity. On account of this situation, the Armstrong Association has felt it very important to give itself to such activities as are most instructive in developing the colored people for the present time, and also that at the end of the war there will be more opportunities for them and higher standards of efficiency and character among them."

The report then goes on to say that negroes have been demanded in northern industries as never before, but that employers found fault because they were inclined to move from place to place. To offset this tendency the association has worked with the housing committee of the Federal Government and the local agency, to provide better and more attractive places of abode in the Philadelphia district. Welfare workers have gone about among the negroes and striven to interest them in the higher things of life and there have been various organizations established for the men, such as the Hog Island Foremen's Get-Together Club, the Colored Carpenters' Association and the United States Inspectors' Club. For the women, Red Cross auxiliaries, baby-saving campaigns, school and home visiting extension societies and a working women's club have been organized.

Businesses Investigated

An investigation into businesses conducted by negroes in Philadelphia has been carried through and reports of the results can be obtained by responsible people by applying to the proper authorities at the offices of the association in the Brown Brothers' Building, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Last year the association announces that it obtained positions for 2382 negroes that paid salaries and wages with an aggregate of $264,385.35. Among these are the crew of eleven negroes, who, under the foremanship of Edward Burwell, established a world's record for pile driving at Hog Island by driving 220 piles, each sixty-five feet long, in nine hours and five minutes.

The association is virtually supported by private subscriptions. John T. Emlen is the treasurer and the board of managers is composed of the Rev. C. E. Grammer, W. W. Frazier, Dr. John P. Turner, the Rev. C. A. Tindley, Dr. Talcott Williams, Edward Hopkinson, Jr., J. Henry Scattergood, John T. Emlen, the Rev. Levi J. Coppin, Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, William Edward Cadbury, the Rev. John M. Palmer, Leslie Pinckney Hill, J. Rodman Paul, Wilmer Atkinson, Mrs. William W. Speakman, Joel Borton and Howard Reifsnyder.

NEGRO SETTLEMENT GETS GOOD START

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
FEBRUARY 17, 1918

Glen Cove Secures Experienced Worker and Will Open School.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Glen Cove, L. I., February 16—Miss Florence Smith of Seattle, Wash., a colored settlement worker, has been engaged by the women who have started the Lincoln Settlement House in the Ritter Building here to take charge of the work in Glen Cove. This new institution is solely for the colored people of the community. Miss Smith has spent the past month making survey and house-to-house canvass of the colored population and find that the new field will be able to draw upon more than seven hundred colored people.

It was through Mrs. George D. Pratt, the leader in the movement for a neighborhood house for colored people, that she was secured for Glen Cove. Miss Smith was left an orphan, worked her way through the University of Washington, was connected with Douglas House, Chicago; in Florida for two years, with the Y. W. C. A. in Manhattan and had charge of the kindergarten at King's Park.

One of the first requests made by the colored people now that they have had a building turned over to their use is for a night school, which was refused at the local school several months ago. There will also be a class in civics for the women, to educate them in the business of voting and many clubs, scouts and other recreation activities.

It is announced that the Y. M. C. A. of Manhattan has made a donation of $900 to the new project.

Mrs. Pratt has associated with her in the new undertaking Mrs. Arthur W. Rossiter, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. David W. Gay, Mrs. Samuel J. Seaman Jr., Mrs. William V. Hester and Mrs. John S. Appleby.

NEGROES PURCHASE $14,000 BUILDING

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) NEWS
OCTOBER 14, 1918

Plainfield Subscriptions Help Furnish Place for Girls' Training School

Having completed a successful canvass for funds for the Home and Training School for Negro Girls in which she is deeply interested, Mrs. Margaret Saunders, of 326 Berckmann street, expresses her appreciation to the many local supporters of the project, in the report she makes of the canvass.

The home is located at 212 Bank street, Newark, and Mrs. Saunders will be in charge as chairman of the home furnishing. In recognition of the support given by Plainfield, there will be a Plainfield room in the house.

The effort to establish the home contemplated raising $3,000, but the amount went far "over the top," and totaled $14,000. Of this amount $285 was subscribed in Plainfield, $210 by Negroes, and $75 by white people. Through the untiring efforts of William Ashby, the executive secretary of the Negro Welfare League, the largest subscriptions were made.

The building consists of twenty-eight rooms and five baths. It will be used for the Negro Welfare League, the Phyllis Wheatley Home, and training school for Negro girls. Mrs. Saunders is a member of the Wheatley Home Association, and is chairman of the committee on home furnishing. She is highly gratified at the hearty response and co-operation of the many in Plainfield, whose subscriptions in part, will be used in furnishing the living room, to be called the Plainfield room.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
APRIL 28, 1918

NEGROES OF CITY WILL RAISE FUNDS AMONG RACE FOR CHARITY

The auxiliary charity committee appointed last Thursday by Judge Robert G. Street, president of the United Charities of Galveston, for the purpose of raising funds to aid aged and indigent negroes, held a meeting last Thursday afternoon at the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-eighth street and Avenue I. Mrs. L. A. Pinkney presided.

After a full discussion of the urgent necessity for members of the race to take steps to aid needy and aged negroes, the chairman was authorized to appoint a general committee on pledges and the raising of funds during the coming week.

The chairman has appointed from among the negroes of the city, as members of the committee, all ministers, teachers, the heads of organized labor, civic organizations and societies. She has called a meeting of this committee for tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock in the Tabernacle Church, when specific plans for the week's activity will be announced. All are invited to attend this committee meeting. The result of this effort will be reported next Sunday afternoon at the county courthouse. Judge Street will receive the report.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
JANUARY 2, 1918

SEEK TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF CITY'S COLORED FAMILIES

Step Taken By Associated Charities To Raise Standards of Social Service.

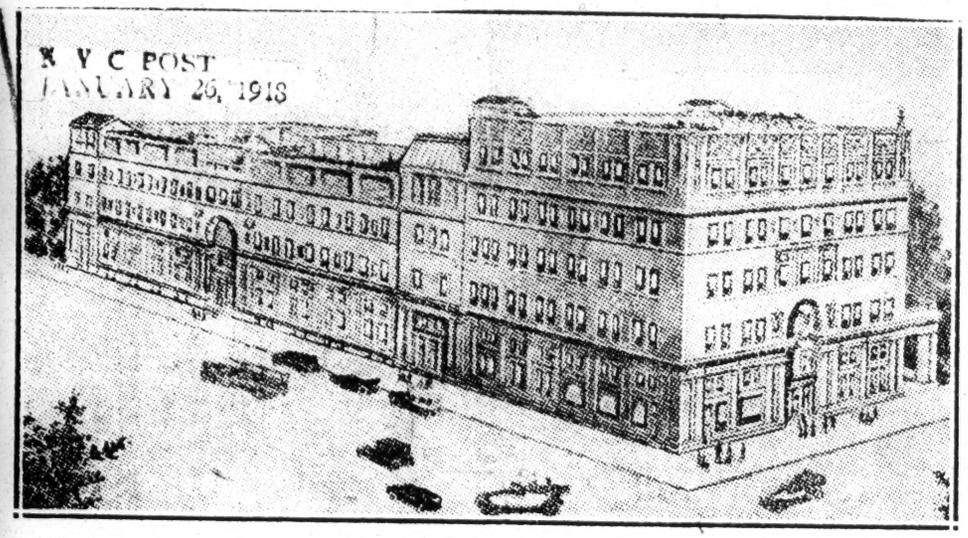
A new step toward more complete care for Louisville's welfare needs will be taken this afternoon when the recently appointed Colored Committee of the Associated Charities will hold its first meeting in the Associated Charities building, 215 East Walnut street. This committee, made up entirely of colored people, will attempt primarily to work out solutions to the problems of colored families, through calling into play all available community resources, including relatives, employers, other social agencies, churches and others who may be of help in getting the needy back into normal, self-sufficient relationship with life.

More than that, however, this committee, according to Douglas Roberts, superintendent of the Associated Charities, will help raise the standards of social service among the colored people, will tend to eliminate duplication of effort between agencies now informally working among the colored people, will unify their endeavors, and will help give adequate relief, both material and service, to those in need.

Louisville's Associated Charities is the third in the country to establish a Colored District Committee. Similar committees now are conducted in Cincinnati and Columbia, S. C.

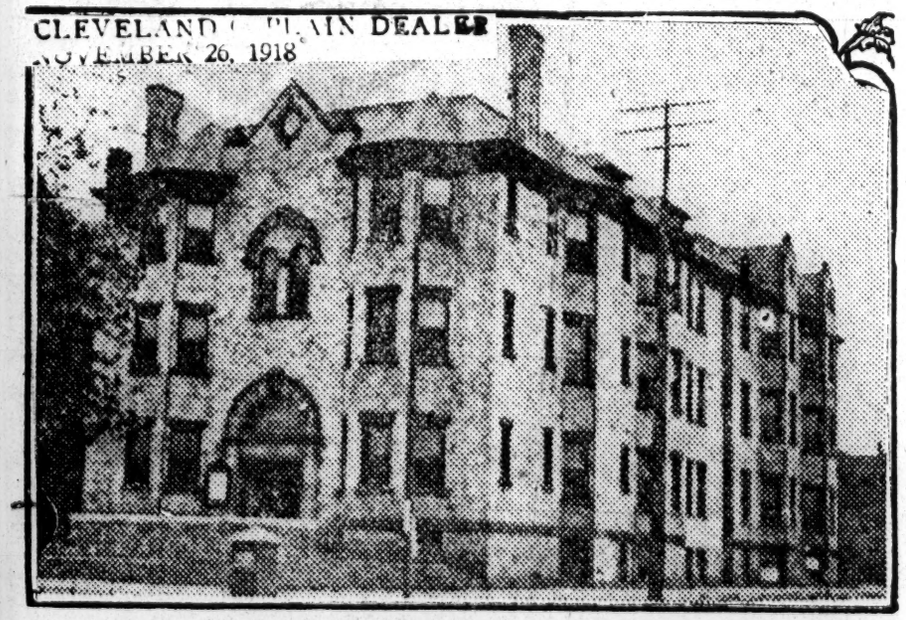
The Louisville committee includes J. A. Green, chairman of the colored Y. M. C. A.; the Rev. H. W. Jones, Prof. W. B. Mathews, Prof. J. E. Simpson and Prof. H. C. Russell. Mrs. R. B. Scott, treasurer of the Red Cross Sanatorium, has been secured as a salaried visitor to colored families. Colored families now cared for by the Associated Charities number 150.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918



Negro Community Centre Building proposed for the Southeast Corner of Seventh Avenue and 138th Street, by the Newly Organized Van-Astor Company, Inc., Louis V. Baldwin, Treasurer and Manager. The Site, 100 x 300 feet, was purchased through the Cruikshank Company from the Curtis B. Pierce Estate. Plans for the building have been drawn by Arne Delhi.

Phillis Wheatley Colored Girls' Home is Formally Opened Today



The new Phillis Wheatley home at E. 40th street and Central avenue S. E.

To the Phillis Wheatley Association, which provides good living conditions and domestic and business training for self-supporting colored girls, this is a gala day, as it marks the opening of the home at E. 40th street and Central avenue S. E. to the public.

The home has been occupied since June, but the influenza epidemic postponed the public opening originally planned. Visitors will be received today from 2 to 10:30 p. m.

The Phillis Wheatley home is named for a gifted negro woman who made a name for herself in colonial days.

Last year over 400 girls were placed in good positions through the home's service, and the dining room and cafeteria provide meals for forty-five daily. Although containing seventy-two rooms, the home is already outgrown, so great is the demand for a larger and more fully equipped domestic science department and a big assembly room and gymnasium.

The association hopes to obtain money to add property in the rear which will give space for these additions.

"We want to put Cleveland on the map as the leading city in the development of the colored people," says Miss Jane Hunter.

Mrs. Paul F. Sutphen will be hostess this afternoon and evening, when the co-operative board and board of trustees will assist in receiving visitors. Miss Hunter has charge of the musical program.

Trustees of the association are:

Mrs. Adin T. Hills, president; Mrs. W. H. Merrian, vice president; Mrs. A. R. Teachout, jr., second vice president; Mrs. W. S. Biggs, recording secretary; J. R. Wyllie, treasurer.

Mrs. Laura S. Goodhue, Mrs. Robert E. Lewis, Mrs. C. F. Nickens, Dr. Paul F. Sutphen, Howard E. Murrell, Sherman C. Kingsley, Paul H. Metcalf, M. A. Bradley, Charles W. Chesnutt.

NEW ORLEANS STATES
FEBRUARY 25, 1918

Negro Civic League To Meet In Orlean

Many Important Topics Before State Body

The Negro Civic League of Louisiana, claiming a following of more than 300,000 with a total wealth of more than $500,000, will hold a congress in New Orleans, April 3 to 5. The topics to discuss are better public school facilities, with better teachers who have high and vocational training; the retention of farm laborers, and the better housing conditions and higher wages for them; migration, its cause and cure; food conservation; improved health, social and economic conditions; just, fair and equal treatment in all the courts; suppression of mob violence and inhuman treatment of negroes for trivial offenses; better and ample railroad accommodation; and such other privileges granted unto aliens and enemies of the country, and which the executive committee contends should be granted unto those who are known patriotic and who are truly American.

The Negro Civic League of Louisiana officers are: Dr. J. H. Lowery, of Donaldsonville, president, and Rev. W. Scott Chinn, D. D., also of Donaldsonville, secretary.

The members of the executive committee of the league are: Frank Ferrell, Albert Workman, Dr. B. H. Dejore, W. L. Cohen, Dr. R. E. Jones, Rev. J. L. Burrell, Chas. M. Robinson, Rev. H. H. Dunn, S. W. Green, Dr. J. B. Bell, W. J. Johnson, T. P. Woodland, and Rev. A. Hubbs, of New Orleans; Dr. G. C. Bryant, Thibodaux; J. S. Williams, P. L. Blackman, Dr. J. C. Mann, A. M. Zilton, Shreveport; Prof. J. R. Reynolds, Baldwin; B. V. Baranco, Prof. J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge; Dr. Frank Spellman, Prof. J. B. Lafargue, Alexandria; Prof. J. J. Ellis, St. Patrick; John Frost, Monroe; Wm. Clements, Plaquemine.

LEADER THINKS RACE DISCUSSION IS ILL-TIMED

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MARCH 5, 1918

Alexander Paul Opposes Congress Called by Negro Civic League.

The Louisiana Negro Civic League has called a congress to be held in New Orleans April 3, 4 and 5, to discuss the matter of race relationship, which the league says, has assumed world-wide proportions. It is contended the problem must be studied from the negro's angle if healthy conclusions are to be reached. Among the things asked and which are proposed for discussion are:

"Better public school facilities and teachers, with high and vocational training; the retention of farm laborers with improved conditions and fair wages; migration, cause and cure; food conservation; improved health, social and economic conditions; securing of homes, social centers, children's playgrounds; just and equal treatment in all courts; suppression of mob violence and inhuman treatment of negroes for trivial offenses; better and ample railroad accommodation for the money received for the same, and such other privileges granted aliens and enemies of the country."

The league has issued a somewhat extended "statement," in which it says the congress is to be composed of all who will join it and attend, for the purpose of devising and discussing ways, means and plans where the things mentioned may be brought to the attention of all concerned, and to adopt such remedial measures as will help to bring to American negroes, in common with all peoples everywhere, the enjoyment of "those peculiar rights and privileges that ought to be accorded to every loyal and patriotic and law-abiding citizen regardless of any previous station in life or condition."

In discussing the proposed congress Monday, Alexander Paul, president of the Freight Handlers' Union, and a leader of his race, said:

"Without wishing to discuss any movement looking to the civic advancement of the race, it strikes the average thoughtful negro that little or nothing at all will be accomplished by the Negro Civic League of Louisiana holding a three-day congress in New Orleans or anywhere else in the state while the war is going on, for the purpose and object stated in the prospectus and invitation of helping to adjust affairs and relieve conditions on the question of race relationship.

"The average thoughtful negro cannot fail to see that a meeting of negroes at this time for the purpose stated will provoke the fear that negroes are after starting something like the Bolsheviki of Russia did in that ill-fated country, and that instead of adjusting affairs and conditions on the question of race relationship, such a congress at this time or during the war will do just the opposite, because the mind of the American people will not tolerate anything but complete unity of purpose and harmonious conduct of every element of the population during the war, winning the war being the paramount question, and no internal question of race relationship or of anything else to be allowed to detract from the main issue.

"The average thoughtful negro understands that all internal questions shall have to wait, the negro question being no more privileged than others."

MAYOR SUPPORTS COLORED NURSERY

EVANSVILLE IND COURIER
OCTOBER 19, 1918

Gives Subscription of $100 to Start Fund to Purchase Home for the Organization

A movement, launched yesterday, to establish a colored day nursery in Evansville, has found a sturdy supporter in the person of Mayor Bosse, who started a fund for the purchase of a building for the nursery with a subscription of $100.

The work of bringing the institution into being is in charge of Mrs. Logan Stewart, chairman of the colored day nursery organization, and she, with a number of other civic leaders among the negroes of the city, devotes a large amount of her time and effort toward a realization of the plan. The purpose of the nursery is to permit colored mothers who would be willing to engage in useful labor in the city to leave their children in charge of responsible parties during the day. It is estimated that the number of mothers who are eager to work, but are prevented by the size of their families, is large in Evansville, and those acquainted with the labor situation see a great measure of relief from a labor shortage in the success of the movement. It is a part of the plan to purchase the home of Dr. Dupee, which was formerly equipped as a hospital and which is admirably suited for the institution. The property can be secured for $2,500 and it is proposed to deed it to a board of trustees to hold for the colored people of the city.

Mayor Bosse Gives Letter

Mayor Bosse met with a committee of colored women at his office yesterday morning, at which time he agreed to support the movement and made a liberal subscription. The women assured the mayor that with his support the drive for funds would be made much easier and that the colored people of the city would rally more quickly to the cause if it were known that he was a patron of the institution. The mayor gave a letter of introduction as follows:

"To the Citizens of Evansville:

"This will introduce Mrs. Logan Stewart, chairman of the colored day nursery organization. Mrs. Stewart and other colored women assisting her in this organization have been devoting all of their time to assist the colored people.

"It is a well-known fact that many colored women who are mothers and have several children, would and are ready to go about the city to do the work in the homes and in the mills and in the manufacturing plants. In order to assist them to care for their children that they may do this work, it is necessary that a place be established to care for their children.

"They feel that the home of Dr. Dupee, which was formerly equipped as a hospital, would be admirably suited for this place. They can secure it for $2,500. They would like to purchase this property and they propose to deed it to a board of trustees to hold it for the colored people. I, therefore, appeal to the colored people, as well as to the people in general, to assist these colored women in their splendid work. In order that they may begin at once in their work I hereby agree to contribute $100 for this purpose.

"Very respectfully,
"BENJAMIN BOSSE,
"Mayor."

MISSOURI TO AID RACE.

The advocate Jan 12, 1918

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Governor Gardner has appointed the following members of a commission to enquire into the educational, social, moral and health conditions of the race in Missouri:

N. C. Bruce, Dalton, chairman; Dr. Robinson; Dock Payne, Huntsville; J. J. Meade Benson, St. Louis; C. E. B. Coleman, Columbia; S. F. Butler, Auxvasse; Dr. William J. Tompkins, Kansas City; Ephraim Buckner, St. Joseph; Mrs. William S. Garrison, St. Joseph; C. S. Cobb, Festus; W. C. Gordon, St. Louis; H. A. Smith, St Louis; Tom Bass, Mexico; Squire Blackwell, Frankford; Ed Salisbury, Huntsville; Alex Hicks, Columbia; John Nunelly, Buffton; F. B. Weaver, Kansas City; Mrs. Emma D. Gordon, St. Joseph; Mrs. Clem Agee, Triplett; A. C. Maclin, Hannibal.

A Worthy Movement For the Colored Charities

Responsive to a commendable desire to be self-helpful and to as great an extent as possible, some of the leading colored citizens of Atlanta have organized a "Get-Together Charity Festival" association, its primary purpose being to stage a great open-air entertainment each year and the proceeds from which are to be applied toward the support of the various colored charitable institutions of the city.

The institutions coming within the scope of the association's beneficence are the Leonard Street orphanage, Gate Street Free kindergarten, Carter Old Folks home, Bryant Preparatory institute, Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, Holmes institute, Carrie Steele Orphan home, the Home for Ex-Slaves and the colored branch of the American Red Cross society.

Each of these is doing a helpful work to the extent of its limited means. Under the new plan all will share proportionately alike in the earnings of the Get-Together annual festival, one of the prime movers in the organization of which is B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, and one of the leading negro uplift workers of the city.

The initial entertainment by the new organization is scheduled to be held at Lakewood next Monday, the Southeastern Fair association having virtually turned over the fair grounds and race track for the use and enjoyment of the colored people for the entire day.

This effort on the part of the negroes of Atlanta to sustain their own charities is a step in the right direction. It is a worthy movement, and it merits the support and assistance of the community in general.

N Y C SURVEY
SEPTEMBER 7, 1918

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AND SOCIAL WORK

"TWO circumstances work together in this country," writes Homer W. Borst, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Jacksonville, Fla., to the SURVEY, "to enlarge the Negro's opportunity for social control and social construction through social work. The first is that in our democracy a great deal is left to voluntary associations, and the second is that these associations are pretty much left to work out their problems in their own way. This opportunity to have a real part in the social work for his race is open to the Negro, with all of its immediate and remote civic implications."

Mr. Borst gives specific illustrations, drawn from his own local community, that while it is true that in Southern cities for the most part the Negro "ha no political status, except in certain lo cal elections," he has through the me dium of organized social work a "rea opportunity both to influence many so cial functions that are of the very essence of good government and to train himself for efficient civic capacity." Here are some of the illustrations:

For example, some four years ago the Negroes of our city were asked by the then city health officers to assist in the employment of a colored public health nurse. They did. Today we have four colored public health nurses employed by the health department.

Some two years later this principle was carried a step further. The Associated Charities proposed to extend its scope to include the colored race and the Negroes were called in for conference. An auxiliary to the Associated Charities was organized, headed by a board of fifteen colored men and women. This auxiliary has assisted in the raising of funds, and more important still has directed the policies of the work to a remarkable degree. The supervision of their colored secretary now extends over almost the total of public and private relief for colored people in this community.

At the present moment the colored auxiliary of the Associated Charities is laying plans for securing a colored protective worker for girls, to complete a scheme being worked out under the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department. There is no doubt that the colored people can have her if they are willing to pay the cost, and today as never before they have the necessary financial resources.

It is hardly less significant that the Red Cross workroom is active six days in the week, and that the members of the colored Home Service Committee have completed a chapter course in Home Service, and are actually engaged in the care of the families of colored fellow citizens in the army.

With the coming of colored attendance officers, probation officers, Y. W. C. A. workers, and the groups that will surround these leaders, our school of civic improvement for Negroes will be well under way. Our hope is that they will so realize the reality of their influence in relation to the solution of the social problems of their race, that the movement may be assured of permanence and progression.

There is one great menace, says Mr. Borst, to the success of this undertaking: "We are asking the Negro to appreciate substance and neglect form, when as a matter of fact one of his chief racial characteristics lies directly across the path. It is form rather than substance which is likely to appeal to the black man. As a race he is a creature of ceremony. If the Negro can surmount this obstacle, in the nature of the circumstances, his future, however he may still remain divorced from the ballot, is assured of progress."

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
APRIL 30, 1918

AUXILIARY CHARITY COMMITTEE WILL HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

The meeting of the negro auxiliary charity committee scheduled for last evening was postponed to this evening when it will be held at 7 o'clock in the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church at Twenty-eighth street and Avenue I. All members of the general committee and all presidents of negro organizations in the city are urgently requested to be present.

Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, chairman of the committee, expressed herself yesterday as much encouraged by the interest taken by members of the negro race in the effort to provide for old and indigent men and women, and especially encouraged by the response given by organized negro labor.

Members of the general committee which was named last Thursday by Judge Robert G. Street, president of the board of directors of the United Charities, includes Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, chairman; Rev. W. H. Logan, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. A. Barbour, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist Church; Rev. J. E. Edwards, pastor of Reedy Chapel; Mrs. W. N. Cummings, J. R. Gibson, principal of the Central High School; H. T. Davis, principal of the East District School; D. H. Hamilton, president of Local No. 3, Cotton Screwmen's Association; G. W. Patrick, mail carrier, who has made a splendid record in the sale of thrift stamps and in the Red Cross membership drive; P. B. Walker and A. G. Perkins, attorney.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
MAY 27, 1918

PLAN COLORED NURSERIES

Prominent Chicago Women Among Donors to the Fund.

Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Miss Mary Rozet Smith and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund are among the donors of large sums to the fund for the establishment in Chicago of day nurseries for colored children, just announced by a special committee of the board of directors of the Chicago Day Nursery association, of which Mrs. E. C. Dudley is president.

The committee, Miss Harriet Vittum chairman, plans to start one day nursery on the west side and three on the south side. The necessity for such centers is caused partly by the influx from the south of colored labor during the spring and summer of 1917. It is expected to open a nursery immediately at the Wendell Phillips settlement, 2009 Walnut street, and another in the vicinity of the Provident hospital. The other nurseries will be opened later.

Miss S. P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, the Necessity club, a group of colored teachers and social workers, and the Chicago Urban league are responsible for donations to the cause. On the committee interested in the nurseries are Mrs. Emil Levy, Miss Harriot Houghteling, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Mrs. Max Adler, Emerson Bradshaw, Arnold Hill, Miss Amelia Sears and others. The colored people of the city, including the pastors of the churches, have shown great interest and are raising money for the work.

N Y C SUN
JANUARY 25, 1918

An Important Social Project.

It would be difficult to overestimate the social importance of the completed plans for a $1,000,000 social centre for negroes in Harlem. The great significance of the project lies more in the character of the entertainment feature of the plan than even in the large amount of money its purposes will require.

There is much for agreeable reflection in the knowledge that in this first large endeavor of New York's negro population to build and maintain a social centre the features emphasized by its promoters are an auditorium for lectures and other educational purposes, a concert room, a large pipe organ, banking facilities and an employment agency. Other and more familiar features are not absent, gymnasium, swimming pool, assembly and living rooms.

It is pleasant to learn that the project is financially assured. Its development will be watched with sympathy in its purpose and accomplishments by all citizens who are intelligently interested in the city's social welfare.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JUNE 8, 1918

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FOR NEGRO CHARITY MAY BE FORMED

The auxiliary charities committee appointed June 3 to solicit funds to aid indigent and aged negroes recommended in its formal report to the board of directors of the United Charities at its meeting Thursday that a permanent body be formed to continue the work of caring for negroes in need of aid and asked that it be known as the auxiliary United Charities and that it be operated under the direction of the Galveston United Charities.

The committee suggested that the membership of the proposed auxiliary be made up of the official heads of all negro churches, organizations, fraternal and labor organizations and such other persons as may become members through their interest in the welfare of their race.

The committee asked also that a board of directors and advisory board of the auxiliary be formed from which the president of the United Charities may appoint officers and social workers.

The committee pointed out that one of the most important things to be accomplished by the creation of such an auxiliary would be the systematizing of much promiscuous and pretended relief and charitable work, which frequently falls far short of its objective and proves ineffective.

Total pledges amounting to $880.40, with $403.65 of the amount paid in cash was reported. The negro auxiliary proposal was referred to Judge Robert G. Street, president, with full power to act.

LOCAL URBAN LEAGUE NOW A SEPARATE BODY.

Carrying out the policy of the National Urban League to have its local organizations independent of the national organization, the New York League on Urban Conditions among Negroes is now a separate body from that of the national, with its own governing board and executive officers. On Friday of last week James H. Hubert, for three years executive secretary of the Brooklyn League, became executive secretary of the New York Urban League, succeeding Eugene Kinckle Jones, who is now giving his whole time to the national organization as eexecutive secretary.

The plan of work of the New York Urban League will be along the same lines as those followed in the past, embracing work of housing, health, recreation and employment and the reduction of delinquency both among adults and children. The Convalescent Home at White Plains will be continued and the present employed staff of the league will be retained for the work of the local organization.

Offices for the work of the national organization will be located in the downtown district at an early date, and Mrs. Carita C. Collins will be the office secretary of the national organization.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
AUGUST 7, 1918

COLORED NURSERY TO BE DEDICATED

Mayor and Others Take Part In Celebration Here Wednesday

With Mayor Behrman, Superintendent Gwinn, of the public schools; Charles H. Patterson, of the Charity Society, participating in the ceremonies, the opening of the colored day nursery in the Central Congregational church, Gasquet and Liberty streets, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The nursery was opened at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, and hereafter children of working negro women will be cared for throughout the day. Rev. H. H. Dunn is pastor of the church.

RACE BETTERMENT CONFERENCE HERE

Congress in Augusta Plans to Help Colored Race in Various Ways and Will Extend Over Several Days.

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
JUNE 6, 1918

A race betterment congress is being held in Augusta at this time for the purpose of presenting negro uplift propaganda to the people of this city and section and the congress will continue until June 10th.

In presenting the object of the congress the workers, which includes Rev. H. H. Long, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church; Charles MaGahee, Augusta Merchandising Co.; T. H. Dwelle, pastor of the Union Baptist Church; Dr. G. S. Burroughs; Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, pastor of the Congregational Church; Lucy E. Laney, principal of the Lucy aLney Institute; A. C. Griggs, pastor of the colored Presbyterian Church; G. W. Hill and Walker Baptist Institute, point out that the aim in the minds of the negroes is to uplift themselves to a higher standard of Christian civilization; to bring the two races to be greater friends to each other; to devise plans by which illiteracy and the alarming death rate among the negroes may be reduced, and to infuse into the negro people a greater patriotic spirit.

Speakers for the congress include both colored and white ministers, physicians, health officials, court officers, educators and other prominent men.

The exercises will be directed by Dr. D. W. Culp and the meetings are being held at McGregor Hall, Haines Institute, every evening at 8:30 o'clock, and it is hoped by the promoters that splendid results will be obtained therefrom.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

NEGROES TO HAVE $1,000,000 RECREATION CENTRE.

W Y C EVE SUN
JANUARY 23, 1918

Plot of Thirteen Lots at Seventh Avenue and 138th Street Taken for Site—Old Crosby Street Realty in Demand—Deal on for Columbia College Leasehold by Business Men.

A recreation and social centre for negroes is planned for Harlem. It is the most ambitious enterprise that colored folks have launched, and means the expenditure of at least $1,000,000 and the erection of a building of great proportions. The project has advanced sufficiently to warrant contracting for the purchase of the thirteen lots at the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and 138th street. Th contract is for a short period, whic would indicate that the colored men will be ready on time to complete their contract with the Cruikshank Company, which represents the Curtis B. Pierce estate, ower of the property. The building will be seven stories high on Seventh avenue and four stories on 138th street. On Seventh avenue it will be 100 feet wide and will extend back on the street nearly the entire length of the site under contract of sale, which is about 300 feet of frontage. The site is being purchased by the Seventh Avenue and 138th Street Company, of which Kort Berle of the Gunwald Aus. Company, consulting engineers, is president; Siguard J. Arnesen is vice-president and Frederick Waage, cashier of the Norwegian Steamship Line, is secretary and treasurer of the building company. When the building is completed the Van-Astor Company will take over the property from the building company and operate it for the stockholders of the Van-Astor Company, which will be entirely negroes. Arne Dehll, architect has already prepared the plans and all details of the structure.

MT VERNON N Y ARGUS
NOVEMBER 7, 1918

Colored People of the City To Have Welfare meeting

An important meeting of the colored people of Mount Vernon is to be held at School 1, this evening at 8:30, under the auspices of the Welfare Association. Ways and means by which the colored people can assist in the United War Work drive campaign will be discussed. Representatives are to be appointed to work under the ward captains of the campaign.

James Pollite, the president of the association is urging a large attendance at this meeting as many questions affecting the welfare of the colored people of the city are to come up. The fact that so many of the colored boys from Mount Vernon have been called to the service of their country will inspire every member of the association to active service in the war campaign.

It is expected that the association will extend its activities along the line of physical education for the coming season. Last year gymnasium classes were conducted for both men and women and athletics and gymnasium games were promoted. This was the first time that the gymnasiums of the city were thrown open to the colored people and the response of the young men and women gave the very best proof that the Recreation Commission was filling a long felt need. The Welfare Association for the colored people of Mount Vernon not only stands for the stamping out of vice and corruption in social life but undertakes to offer better things in its place, it is added.

MILWAUKEE WIS PRESS
SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

RECREATIONAL CENTER FOR NEGROES IS URGED

There are 2,700 negroes in Milwaukee, according to the survey conducted under the direction of the Negro Civic Welfare committee, and presented at the annual meeting of the Central Council of Social Agencies, in the City club rooms.

That the churches were the only point of contact between the colored pe and the white in Milwaukee, was statement made by Mrs. A. J. Kane, presented the report.

"There are no recreational centers in the city for negroes," said Mrs. Kane. "There are no clubs for the boys and girls and no playgrounds for the children. Only 10 per cent of the present negro population own their homes and furnish their own social life; 40 per cent are loungers and the remaining 5 per cent are floating."

The following were nominated for directors: Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Miss Bessie E. Buckley, Leo Rettman, Dr. George C. Ruhland and Leo Tiefenthaler.

ORGANIZE NEGRO WELFARE LEAGUE

PATERSON N J CALL
NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Employment Bureau Interested In New Movement Here.

For the purpose of organizing a negro welfare league in Paterson, a meeting of a number of prominent colored residents of Paterson will be held tonight at the office of the state, federal, and municipal employment bureau, 135 Ellison street, the principal speaker having been mentioned as William M. Ashley, superintendent of negro economics, of Newark. The main object of the proposed league will be to promote interest in the colored strangers, male and female, who come to this city in search of employment, in order to prevent them falling victims of the questionable element of the city.

John C. Wegner, who is in charge of the employment bureau; George Anderson, of the Cooke locomotive works; Mr. Warhurst, of the Sipp Machine company, and Miss Phoebe, di restoress of the employment bureau, will also deliver addresses.

The movement to establish welfare leagues for negroes is nation-wide and a great deal of enthusiasm is being displayed in the matter by the colored citizens interested in the men and women of their race in the various cities throughout the country. To provide employment and encouragement for the colored soldiers upon their return from France will also be one of the aims of the league. The committee in charge of the preliminary meeting urged all interested colored citizens of Paterson to turn out to the meeting in order that no time will be lost in beginning the work of the league. It has been felt by the committee that a league of this kind has for some time been greatly needed in Paterson and now seems to be the opportune time to bring the organization about.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
NOVEMBER 17, 1918

COLORED FOLK PLAN SOCIAL SETTLEMENT

A colored social settlement is to be organized in Omaha.

Mrs. Ruth Wallace, member of the Omaha public welfare board, has been chosen president of the colored association. All officers will be colored.

A committee has been appointed to select a site for the settlement, on the south side.

An open meeting to complete plans will be held next Wednesday at the public welfare board rooms.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
SEPTEMBER 24 1918

NEGROES TAKE PART IN PATRIOTIC EVENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—About 1000 Negro residents of the large Ohio and Western Pennsylvania cities, including such places as Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, participated in a big patriotic exemplification here featured by a parade and mass meeting, with addresses by several Negro orators. Highly artistic and significant floats, largely the work of Negro workmen in the industrial plants here, were in the parade and were much admired.

Youngstown Negroes have been much pleased by the gift of an $100,000 community house for their benefit, financed by residents of the city. The new establishment will be conducted along the modern lines for such work and aim to interest all of the Negro residents of the community, who are not already so interested, in the betterment of living conditions among their people and to give them proper instruction on social and other questions. Visiting delegations to the patriotic event were much impressed by the community house work being instituted here.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 15, 1918

The Negro Congress.

New Orleans April 10, 1918

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

The three days' meeting of the negro congress in the Pythian Temple was a climax to each one present. The addresses of Governor Pleasant, Mayor Behrman of this great city and other prominent gentlemen of Louisiana were listened to with deep attention.

Every speech went to the heart of the people. Efforts were made by them to link the colored race's interest with the war interests. Each one was made to see the full duty that he owed to his God, church and country, and then his family and himself in these war times.

Every loyal negro must do his whole duty. The Germans have challenged this country and all allies, saying if they cannot get peace their way, they will not have it at all. And President Wilson, the greatest leader in time of war this country ever knew, has accepted the challenge. And he will need one million more negro soldiers to stand by his efforts. Young men, your place is at the front.

M. KLINE.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
MAY 6, 1918

UNITED CHARITIES FUND AMONG NEGROES OF $906.40 REPORTED

Pledges for the United Charities amounting to $600 and collection of $306.40 additional was reported at a meeting held yesterday at the courthouse by Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, chairman of a committee of negroes appointed April 21 to solicit subscriptions for the organization. Only about half of the members of the committee had made reports to her, the chairman said, and it was decided to extend the time in which to make final reports two weeks. The money will be expended in the care of indigent and aged negroes. Organization of an auxiliary to the United Charities among the negroes was discussed. Such an auxiliary probably will be formed soon, according to Mrs. Mary E. Wood, secretary.

Robert I. Cohen, treasurer; C. H. McMaster, vice president, and James A. Boddeker, member of the board, made short talks. F. A. Lister presided in the absence of Judge Robert G. Street, president.

J. R. Gibson, principal of the Central School for negroes; Rev. A. Barbour, pastor of the Macedonian Baptist Church; A. G. Perkins and E. F. Henderson made talks also. Perkins praised the work of Mrs. Pinkney and her committeemen.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JUNE 19, 1918

NEGROES OPEN $25,000 DRIVE

Money Needed to Buy Building for Provident Rescue Mission

The one-week campaign for raising $25,000 with which to buy and improve the abandoned Greek church at 33 and 35 Fullerton street for the Provident Rescue Mission, the only mission in the Pittsburg district for the Negro, was launched auspiciously yesterday. Several contributions were received at the office of the treasurer, S M Fuller, 964 Union Arcade Biulding, and Rev Dr J Alvin Orr, chairman of the campaign committee, announced that he had personally received several contributions. Three thousand appeals were sent out through the mails. The list was confined to men and women who, it is believed, would respond quickly.

"There is no more important undertaking in Pittsburg today," Dr Orr said, "than the work that is being performed by the Provident Rescue Mission and no more important duty for the people of this district to fulfill than that of contributing this $25,000. There have come to this district within the last three years more than 30,000 Negro men from the South. They are necessary for industrial reasons. Their presence may become a serious moral menace or not, just as we provide for them."

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL
JUNE 8, 1918

For Colored Infants

Plans are being made today by the Fulton social settlement house, conducted under auspices of the Colored Juvenile Protective League, to open a fresh air camp for children Monday morning. This camp is situated on a farm located on the Darbytown road. Special attention will be given to infants and a small hut has been fitted up for their comfort with two "mammies" in charge. Fifteen little children will be present at the opening and will pass several weeks at the farm, where they will be well cared for by the management.

Older children from various districts of the city will go after the close of summer school, and will pass a part of their vacations on the farm. The work is supported by a few private citizens, who have done excellent work in getting the camp ready for the openeing and in making it possible. Now they are in need of funds to maintain the enterprise until autumn.

They are, therefore, appealing to the people of Richmond, both white and colored, to help in supplying milk, ice and furnishings for the children. It is a good thing to keep these sick babies in the country for a part of the hot weather, affording a rest to their hard-working mothers and giving the small patients an opportunity to gain normal strength. All contributions should be sent to Dr. Anna R. Cooper, director of the settlement house, 811-13 State street.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

NEGROES TO TAKE UP LOCAL VICE QUESTION

A meeting of far-reaching importance to Memphis is to be held at the St. Andrews A. M. E. church, at 3 p. m., Sunday. Leading negro women of character are to consider the question of the best way to deal with vice conditions in their race. The white people held a similar meeting recently for similar purposes in the white race, and it was deemed equally important for the colored people to act. The meeting is at the instance of Miss Virginia Murray, who is working under the auspices of the government. Negro women are urged to be present.

N. Y. TIMES
FEBRUARY 17, 1918

HARLEM'S NEGRO CLUB.

NIGHT visitors to the uptown negro colony have watched a steady flow of automobiles to and from a pretentious brownstone dwelling at 184 West 135th Street. Touring cars and taxicabs roll up to the edifice and discharge negroes in silk hats, dress clothes, and fur-lined overcoats, while other negroes more modestly attired wend their way to the building afoot.

The dwelling is the recently acquired $30,000 home of the United Civic League, which is made up of negroes from all parts of the city. The league was organized for the purpose of conducting a civic, industrial, political, and educational campaign among negroes. It seeks to give the individual an intelligent understanding of racial and other problems which daily confront him. It is nonpartisan in politics. It indorsed Mayor Mitchel in the last campaign. The membership is 300. John M. Royall is President, and W. H. Willis Vice President. Although many well-to-do negroes belong to the league, the majority of its members are in modest circumstances. The membership fee is $5 a year, and the dues 25 cents a month. Among the members are physicians, lawyers, dentists, real estate men, merchants, salesmen, clerks and day laborers. Three members of the league are each worth $300,000 or more; five each have $100,000 or more, and twenty-five have fortunes ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

The league's home is a four-story and basement building of substantial structure. The basement contains a kitchen and restaurant. On the first floor is an auditorium seating 150 persons. It is here that the league holds debates, theatrical performances, lectures, literary discussions, and a public forum every Sunday. There are also on this floor rest and recreation rooms, and a small library containing works by negroes, current magazines, and a clipping-file index on subjects pertaining to the race. On the second floor is the executive room, also a Directors' room furnished in oak. On the third floor are smoking, card rooms, and sleeping quarters for visiting guests. The top floor has bath and wash rooms.

The league has caused the establishment of a milk station for negroes at 135d Street and Fifth Avenue; playgrounds and negro attendants; free moving pictures and band concerts in the Summer months, and cleaner and more sanitary homes in negro neighborhoods.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
OCTOBER 13, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN TO WORK AMONG POOR OF RACE

Two bright negro women, Annie Ward and Hattie Carter, have recently been added to the corps of workers of the Atlanta Associated Charities. Both are graduates of colored universities of the north, and have had additional training in social work. They have undertaken to cover the colored districts of the entire city, Annie Ward taking the northern half in her care and Hattie Carter the southern half.

They have given a new impetus to the charity work among the negroes and a colored board, which is composed of some of the most prominent lawyers, doctors, preachers and teachers of the city, are giving them their hearty co-operation in aiding the unfortunate colored people of the city. Annie Carter says: "We are trying to aid families to regain a normal condition in health, work, education, recreation and religion. We find that an abnormal condition of one of these phases of life naturally bings other phases below the normal standard and usually we have to aid along each of these lines when we undertake to help a family."

CLEVELAND O LEADER
MARCH 10, 1918

PLAN TO RAISE $18,000 FOR NEGRO GIRLS' HOME

Plans for raising $18,000 for remodeling a new apartment house to be occupied by the Phyllis Wheatley Association, which cares for the employment and housing of negro girls in Cleveland, are being made by officers of the association. At present the organization maintains headquarters at 2265 E. 40th st., but due to the increased demand for colored labor it is moving into the apartment house next door. The sum must be raised before next summer, according to a report given the Welfare Association Saturday by Miss Jane E. Hunter, secretary.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
AUGUST 18, 1918

COLORED CHARITIES TO MEET.

The Colored Federated Charities will meet at the Associated Charities rooms at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Come or send your representative. The poor are always with us, winter or summer, in our war troubles we must not forget them, for this is right. Organizations, lodges and churches desiring a representative of this organization to explain the workings of how the poor of our city are cared for, a social worker, on request of any desiring this information, will be glad to meet members of any organization to give information. Call now phone 2690.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JUNE 9, 1918

NEGRO AID SOCIETY FORMED

St. Louis Gets Branch of National Urban League—Whites on Committee.

The Provident Association has formed the Urban League of the St. Louis Provident Association to work for the improvement of negroes in the city in matters pertaining to health, employment, education, housing, recreation and delinquency. The action was prompted by the increasing number of negroes migrating from the South to seek employment in industry here.

A committee composed of white and negro members will direct the activities of the league, which will be in direct charge of E. C. Lawrence, who will serve as executive secretary. One of the features will be the maintenance of an employment bureau for the benefit of both employer and negroes.

Negro Girls Are Being Trained for Service

DALLAS TEX EVE JOURNAL
JANUARY 19, 1918

Established for the purpose of training negroes for better service in their own homes and in the homes of their employers, the Home Makers' Industrial and Trade School already has an enrollment of 122 negro girls. Several have been graduated and given diplomas. The home is located at Bryan and Good streets and Mrs. Briggs Hall is president. Classes are held every day and on the first Friday of each month prizes are awarded for the best samples of cook dishes, prepared in their own homes by the pupils from materials not needed by the soldiers.

CLEVELAND C PLAIN DEALER
JANUARY 15, 1918

Plan to Raise $23,000.

A campaign was planned last evening at the annual meeting of the Phyllis Wheatley Association in St. John's church, Central avenue S. E. and E. 40th street, to raise $23,000 soon to be used in remodeling, furnishing and equipping, and paying off the mortgage of the Winona apartment house, Central avenue S. E. and E. 40th street, which was purchased by the association as a home for colored working girls.

During the past year the domestic art and domestic science departments were discontinued because of lack of space. Both will be begun again as soon as the new home has been remodeled.

In the report for the year it was shown that 2,004 girls were placed in positions through the association. Four thousand girls came into the office, 3,144 calls for help were received and 1,169 new registrations for work were received. During the year 512 girls were housed.

The board of trustees has been in-

THE COLORED WOMEN'S League has opened a club-house on Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn., which they hope to make a community center.

The Crisis March 1918. P. 244.

The Associated Charities of Pittsburgh for the first time in its history is employing a colored social worker, Edith L. Spirlock.

The Crisis May 1918. P. 32.

The board of Public welfare in Omaha, Neb., has added a colored worker to its staff in the person of Ruth Wallace, who has done similar work in Kansas City.

1918

The Crisis- June- page 86.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918

ASK CLEMENCY FOR TROOPERS

President Wilson Urged To Reprieve Death Sentence Imposed by Court Martial.

The Newport Age
March

TEN-THOUSAND SIGNERS

Feb. 16, 1918.

Big Meeting Held Sunday at Palace Casino Under Auspices of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People---Miss Nannie Burroughs Among the Speakers.

A large and rousing mass meeting of colored citizens was held at Palace Casino, 135th street and Madison avenue, Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at which hundreds signed a petition to be sent to President Wilson urging him to extend clemency to five members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry recently condemned to death for participation in the Houston riot.

The principal speakers were Miss Nannie Burroughs, the Rev. John Hayes Holmes and the Rev. George Frazier Miller. Miss Burroughs made a strong plea for race unity.

The Rev. F. A. Cullen, president of the local branch, announces that over ten thousand have signed the petition, which follows:

To the President of the United States:

We, the undersigned citizens of New York, do respectfully and earnestly request and urge, that you extend clemency to the five Negro soldiers of the 24th U. S. Infantry who were recently condemned to death by court martial at Fort San Houston, Texas. And, understanding that the cases of the men of the same regiment who were sentenced to life imprisonment by the first court martial will be reviewed, we also request and urge that you have this review brought before you; and that in consideration of the splendid record for bravery and loyalty of our Negro soldiery in every crisis of the nation, that executive clemency be shown to them.

A mass meeting will be held at the St. Philips parish house Tuesday evening, February 19, at 7.30 and as many signers of the petition as possible are requested to be present.

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS AMONG BOYS.

The conference of Workers among Boys begins Friday afternoon 2.30 p. m., at Union Baptist Church, 204 W. 53rd street. The evening meeting will be held at the Carlton Branch Y. M. C. A., 405 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. Among the speakers for these two meetings are Dr. Mason B. Pitman, Superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum; Dr. Lorne W. Barclay, Director of Education, Boy Scouts of America; Judge S. D. Levy, Justice for Children's Court, New York Co.; Dr. Ira S. Wile, of the Babies' Welfare Ass'n. of Board of Health, and others.

One of the feature events of the conference will be a track meet for boys at 3.30 p. m., at the City College Stadium, 138th street and Amsterdam avenue. There will be a 40 yards dash, 60 yards dash, 70 yards dash, 100 yards dash, running broad jump, and one mile run. There will also be two special relay races. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to first, second and third in each event. Also a cup will be awarded to the club, organization or Sunday school scoring the highest number of points. The money for these prizes will be raised by subscription from the business men of New York. There will be special drilling by the St. Mark's Scout Troop. The following organizations have already entered, Carlton Branch Y. M. C. A., Lincoln House, Brooklyn; Lincoln Settlement, U. S. Boy Scouts of America, St. Marks Boy Scouts. The admission to the stadium will be free. The public is cordially invited.

On Sunday, Sept. 1, at 4 p. m., a special meeting in the interest of Child Welfare will be held at the Mother Zion A. M. E. Church, 157 West 136th street. Among the speakers will be a Y. M. C. A. National aWr Work Council man who has just returned from "over there"; a representative of the Federation for Child Study an dpossibly Dr. R. R. Moton. The slogan of the conference is "Save a boy over here for every man lost over there." For program or information apply to B. T. Harvey, Jr., Chairman, 2303 Seventh avenue, New York City.

Urban League Conference to Be Held at Columbus

November 23-18

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A conference of Urban League executive secretaries and members of its national and local executive boards will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday and Tuesday, November 25th and 26th. The discussions will consist principally of the work of reconstruction that confronts the country at this time and part that the league is to play in it.

The league's representatives from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and many other cities will be in attendance. T. Arnold Hill of Chicago and John C. Dancy, Jr. of Detroit, will discuss the social program for the city during the reconstruction. A. L. Manly of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, will discuss the relationship of the Negro and labor unions in the reconstruction. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president, and John T. Emlen, vice president of the national organization, will speak on the work of the National Urban League in the new emergency. Eugene Kinckle Jones, who this week is a delegate in Rochester, N. Y., at the conference on Reconstruction After the War, held under the auspices of the National Municipal League, will present a report on the results of this conference.

John R. Shillady (white), secretary of the National Advancement Association, and several other especially invited guests will indicate how their respective organizations can co-operate in the new work before the people of the country. The Columbus Urban League which is making arrangements for the conference is in charge of J. M. Pollard, executive secretary, 185 N. Fifth street, Columbus, Ohio.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FINANCES NEGRO UPLIFT PROJECT

N Y C HERALD
JANUARY 20, 1918

Big Structure To Be Erected at Seventh Avenue and 138th Street for $1,000,000.

Negotiations have been concluded which will result in the erection of a large building for the exclusive use of negroes. The enterprise is to be national in scope and on a strictly commercial basis.

The Van-Astor Company, Inc., William H. Butler president, has been formed to fulfil all the conditions precedent to meeting the social needs and aspirations of the negro race residing within the metropolitan district.

A syndicate composed of Kort Berle, of the Gunswald Aus Company, structural engineers, Sigurd J. Arnesen, importer, and Frederick J. Waage, cashier of the Norwegian-American steamship line, have formed the Seventh Avenue and 138th Street Corporation, to finance, construct, equip and furnish a suitable building for the project, which will cost about $1,000,000.

Through the Cruikshank Company they have purchased a plot of twelve lots at the southeast corner of 7th avenue and 138th street from the Curtis B. Pierce estate. The plot fronts 100 feet in the avenue and 300 feet in the street.

Plans are being prepared by Arne Dehli, architect, for a seven story fireproof structure of unique architecture. It will contain a banking room to house a branch of one of the largest local banking institutions, in which negroes will be employed, a restaurant, banquet hall, auditorium, lodge rooms and dormitories.

Among other features will be a swimming pool, 16x30 feet, Turkish and shower baths, a dance hall and bowling alleys. The roof of the 7th avenue section of the building will be a roof garden during summers.

Louis F. Baldwin, treasurer and general manager of the Van-Astor Company, who originated the idea, said yesterday to a HERALD reporter that the project would cost about $1,000,000, and had been fully subscribed to by foreign capital. "It is intended, however," said he, "to enlist the financial support of the negro population at large through a bond issue to permit everybody who desires to do so to participate in this purely commercial enterprise. The scheme will afford opportunities to negroes to exercise a legitimate ambition for moral and material progress and the exercise of those social activities which tend to produce elevation of character."

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
JUNE 5, 1918

SURVEY IS STARTED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE NEGRO

With the advice and approval of the Council of Social Agencies and other organizations and social workers in Cincinnati who have been actively considering problems affecting the negroes and those caused chiefly by the large immigration from the South James H. Robinson, who is in charge of the Negro Civic Welfare Committee, has undertaken a survey of the housing, employment and other conditions confronting the negro population of Cincinnati. Relative to this Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Schools, Tuesday addressed a letter to the principals of the Cincinnati public schools.

The need for the survey, the manner in which the principals may volunteer to help, are explained in an extract from r. Condon's letter which follows:

"So far as I am aware this is the first comprehensive attempt to study the colored problem of an entire city in such a manner as to enable the social forces to deal with the question in an intelligent and helpful manner by knowing the factors which must be taken into account before attempting a solution.

"When the matter was presented for my consideration, such a study seemed so important from an educational as well as from a social, economic and civic poit of view, that I approved of Mr. Robinson's request that he be permitted to ask the teachers to help him and his limited staff of workers to the extent of obtaining certain information with regard to the employment of colored people, the number employed and the kinds of employment open to them—this information to be obtained over the 'phone.

"It should be clearly understood, however, that the assistance is entirely voluntary on the part of all teachers. The requests and lists have been distributed thru the principals to save time and expense. It is not, however, in any sense an official or school matter. Mr. Robinsen and those associated with him have asked for help; each individual teacher, as a citizen and socially-minded worker, is at liberty to decline or grant the request as he or she may see fit without any embarrassment whatever."

WAR TALKS OPEN NEGRO CIVIC MEET

Harry D. Wilson Praises Colored People For Highly Patriotic Efforts

To discuss how they can be of the greatest aid in helping to win the war more than 200 negroes of the Louisiana Negro Civic League met in the Pythian Temple Wednesday afternoon and opened a three-day conference, known as a "Statewide Civic Congress." The delegates represent every section of the State.

Among the prominent white speakers to address the conference Wednesday were Harry D. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Lynn M. Dinkins, local banker, and Prof. L. M. Favrot, supervisor of rural public schools for negroes.

The speakers scheduled to appear before the convention Thursday are Governor Pleasant, Rabbi Max Meller John M. Parker and Dr. Oscar Dowling. "How the South May Become the Ideal Home for the Negro" will be the subject of an address by Rev C. S. Gauthier, of Lake Providence.

Says Only Good German Is Dead.

That the negro today is working hard on the farm and behaving himself was the declaration made by Commissioner Wilson. "The jails which I visited in three parishes of the state did not have a single negro prisoner," Mr. Wilson asserted.

Mr. Wilson also expresses the belief that the only good German is a dead German. "I haven't any patience with this talk about the good German people. There ain't any such animal. If the Kaiser and von Hindenburg and all the other military leaders were to be killed there would be thousands of other Huns clamoring for their places," he said.

"Let's quit this snivelling and patter about 'doing our bit.' We've got to make up our minds to do our damnedest," the commissioner concluded.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
MARCH 31, 1918

PLANS COMPLETED FOR NEGRO MEET

Many Important Topics For Congress April 3-5 Connected With War

The Civic Congress to be held April 3-5, Pythian Temple, under the direction of the Louisiana Negro Civic League, of which Dr. J. H. Lowerey is president, and the Rev. W. Scott Chinn secretary, gives every promise of being notable in many ways.

Governor Pleasant will address the congress Thursday at 11 a. m. This will be the first time a governor has ever spoken to any such gathering in this state, it is said. A well arranged program, covering those subjects so vitally related to the negroes, are to be discussed by prominent white and negro speakers.

The subjects as outlined will include: Health; diseases, such as tuberculosis and social as relates to negroes; sanitation, housing and better homes; Dr. Oscar Dowling delivering the principal address; under the topic of education, Prof. Favrot and Prof. Gwinn are to speak; also Prof. Brown, principal of the negro high school, Shreveport; Prof. Hoffman, of MrDonogh No. 35, and President Clark, Southern.

Many Experts To Address Meet.

Under law and order and lawlessness topics treatment of criminals, adult and juvenile, and suppression of mob violence will be discussed. Much time will be given to a study of city and country conditions, wages, treatment, country homes and churches, with the view of making it safe anywhere for law abiding and peaceful negroes. John M. Parker will speak on food conservation. Lynn H. Dinkins on the War Savings Stamps, and a "booth" will be arranged where all who attend the congress may buy stamps.

"The Church's Obligation to the Negro" will be discussed by Rev. J. C. Barr, Rev. W. W. Holmes, Father Clark and Rev. Baker. Patriotic meetings will be held at night, when talks and addresses will be made by Harry D. Wilson, Rabbi Max Heller, J. J. McLoughlin and leading negro speakers.

Rev. A. J. Gearheard will discuss "Present Forces at Work Co-operating for the Betterment of the Negro in the South"; Rev. J. L. Sutton, "The Common Attitude of the Average White Christian Toward the Negro."

Sessions Are Open To General Public.

President Lowery will speak on "Proper Race Relationship Synonym for True Democracy"; "Migration, Cause, Effect and Cure," will be treated by J. S. Williams, president Negro State Business League, Shreveport, and John D. Brown, grand keeper record and seal, Knights of Pythias. Dr. J. A. Hardin will discuss "Own a Home Its Application to the Negro"; Mrs. W. E. Robinson, "Rescue Work Among Negro Women and Girls in Both City and Farm Life"; Mrs. Betty E. Johnson, Baldwin, "Treatment of the Average White Woman Toward All Negro Women—Morale of the Question."

The league has been very active in securing better accommodations upon the railroads, and a report will be given on its work by Dr. J. S. Brazier.

The sessions of the congress are in the mornings and afternoons, and are open to the general public. Mayor Behrman is asked to speak Friday night upon "The City's Duty Toward Every Law-Abiding Citizen." The congress opened at 1 o'clock Wednesday, Pythian Temple, corner Saratoga and Gravier streets, President Lowery presiding.

WHITE PLAINS (NY) REPORTER
JANUARY 8, 1918

NEGRO WELFARE LEAGUE MEETS ON THURSDAY

There will be a mass meeting of the White Plains Negro Welfare League at the Bethel Baptist Church, Winchester street and Fisher avenue, on Thursday evening, at 8-15, to give an account of the work of the League thus far and to discuss plans for the future.

The League is an organization of white and colored people working together to improve social, employment and having conditions in the Negro districts of the city. It was organized last summer and while its membership is still quite small, it has already founded a Day Nursery at No. 2 Fisher avenue, is organizing a choral society and has other work in prospect.

The League is anxious to arouse a more general interest in its activities and to make known its purposes as widely as possible so that it may get the support of the entire community.

The feature of the meeting Thursday evening will be an address by Mr. E. K. Jones, secretary of the National League, on Conditions Among the Negroes, the nation wide movement, with which White Plains is affiliated. Mr. Jones will tell of the work of his organization in New York and many other cities and those who know him can confidently promise his hearers a rare treat.

There will also be a musical program, followed by refreshments.

Negro League Helps In Securing Places For The Unemployed

The Colored Welfare League of Austin appeared before the City Council this morning to make its first monthly report. The chairman, Dr. W. H. Crawford, reported that the organization of a free employment bureau on East Sixth Street had greatly diminished the number of unemployed negroes about the city. W. M. Tears furnishes this vocational bureau with an office, and the members all serve without compensation. Lists are kept of all unemployed negroes desiring work, as well as lists of those who desire laborers. Many negroes have already been placed in desirable positions.

Dr. Crawford says that this vocational board is planning a campaign to furnish laborers to farmers who will need them this summer and fall, and expects to put every loafer in the city in a job.

The committee also reported that for the benefit of the colored housewives of the city, the home economics department of the Anderson High School will offer a special course this summer in canning.

On June 16 the league will start an anti-fly campaign. On that day all negro preachers will be asked to talk from the pulpit on the menace of the house fly. "I suppose they can find a suitable text in the Bible," the chairman said. Every man, woman and child will be asked to pledge himself to swat at least ten flies a day for the entire week.

Mayor Wooldridge complimented the committee highly on their report, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work they are doing.

Costs Less to Feed Prisoners.

The report of W. B. Anthony, superintendent of the Department of Police and Public Safety, shows that the cost of feeding the prisoners in the county jail during the month of May was less than it has been for thirty-three years. The total cost was only $16.50, as compared with $111 for the corresponding month last year. The average cost per month for the previous year was about $125. The meals are furnished the prisoners at a cost of 25 cents each, so that the expense for feeding all the prisoners in the jail last month was no more than it would cost to feed one man twenty-two days. Mr. Anthony considers prohibition mainly responsible for the large decrease in the number of jailbirds.

Mabry Sewer Line.

The city engineer presented to the council an itemized account of the cost of the Camp Mabry sewer line, which has just been completed. The total cost of the sewer is $15,603.81; $6241.52 of this is to be paid by the city, and the remaining $9362.29 by the University.

The council also received the report of the city health officer this morning. His report shows the number of deaths to be 95 and the number of births only 47. However, it was ascertained that no report of births was being turned in by negro doctors and midwives, which accoutns for the fact that deaths outnumber births. Mayor Wooldridge requested that Dr. Crawford do his best to show all colored doctors the importance of these reports.

S. W. Fisher presented the City Council this morning petitions from the International & Great Northern and the Houston & Texas Central railroads, requesting that they be allowed to remove, reconstruct and maintain certain switches ,spurs and branch lines on Third Street. All expenses of moving light and telegraph poles and of repaving to be borne by the two companies. The proposed changes will facilitate the work of the companies, and help them to speed up transportation. The council expressed itself favorably on the proposed ordinances and requested Mr. Fisher to present them with a draft of the ordinance desire in the near future.

Urban League Is Active

New York, June 21.—At the National Conference of Social Work recently held in Kansas City, Mo., T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league, spoke on "Cooperation Between White and Colored People in Welfare Work." He also laid the foundation for a Kansas City Urban league. The Chicago Urban league has just held a conference on Colored juvenile delinquency in Chicago (i view of its increase due to war influences, etc.). The Pittsburg Urban league, through J. T. Clark, executive secretary, has organized a weekly round table conference of Colored employment managers, of which there are seven in Pittsburg. The Armstrong association of Philadelphia has extended its school visiting work to cover six schools. Chronic absence, tardiness and misconduct are checked up in school and at the children's homes and the causes are removed. A welfare worker, Joseph H. Collins, Jr., formerly with the Bush Terminal of Brooklyn, has been placed in the shipbuilding yards at Hog Island, near Philadelphia.

A survey of the Race in Milwaukee, Wis., is now being made by Charles W. Johnson of the Chicago staff. The results of this study will determine whether an Urban league is to be established there. Dr. George W. Haynes, on leave of abesence from the position of educational secretary of the league, has been appointed director of Negro economics in the United States department of labor at Washington, D. C.—this at the Urban league's instance, but with the co-operation of other organizations. Dr. Haynes is planning aid in the proper distribution and housing of labor as a war measure. Conferences have been held at the league's instance between the executive council of the American Federation of Labor (including Samuel Gompers) and representatives of the league, the Jeannes fund, the Slater fund, the Phelps Stokes fund and Tuskegee institute with the view of securing a better chance for the Race in those trades and industries controlled by organized labor.

The league needs nearly $11,000 to complete its budget. Friends are requested to secure additional subscribers and members.

READS INTO RECORD MRS. LYNCH'S LETTER

President of Suffrage League Accuses South Carolina Congressman of Misrepresentation.

Special to The State.

Washington, March 13.—Senator E. D. Smith, on behalf of Senator Tillman, who is in South Carolina, yesterday obtained leave to print in The Record a letter from Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, who says she has been misrepresented in her attitude towards woman suffrage. This letter is as follows:

"It is not only to tell you of the great expectations we suffragists entertain that I am writing to you; it is also to ask you to right a wrong that was done me as representative of the South Carolina suffragists by one of the congressmen when the vote on the amendment was taken in the house last month.

"That representative read into the house records as expressing my present sentiments on the methods of securing suffrage in South Carolina a letter or a statement from me which was at least two years old. Two years ago I hoped we would get suffrage through our State legislature and said so. This letter was read last month by one of our congressmen in spite of the fact that the press repeatedly announced that the State Suffrage League, after its annual convention in October, had decided to indorse the federal amendment as a war measure; in spite of the fact that he was present at the conference of December 12, which was to have met in your office but was transferred to Senator Swanson's, in which I asked for the women of the State the vote of every congressman for the amendment; in spite of the fact that he had received telegrams from the league making the same request, and in spite of the fact that he received a personal wire from me asking that he vote for the amendment.

"This wilful misrepresentation makes me very indignant and also places me in a very equivocal position, both personally and as president of the State Suffrage League.

"Will you not read into the senate record, when the amendment is considered, a true record of our position on this amendment? Will you not state that the suffragists of South Carolina at their annual convention last October passed an emphatic resolution announcing their indorsement of the federal amendment as a war measure and their determination to work for it, and that in pursuance of this policy every representative and senator from South Carolina has been requested through the press, through petitions from representative men and women, through personal interviews and personal telegrams to vote for the amendment when it should come up for consideration during the present session on congress?

"In making this request, I am sure that I will not appeal in vain to your sense of justice and fair play."

P. H. McGowan.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
OCTOBER 8, 1918

NEGROES MUST AID WORK.

Negroes in East St. Louis have been requested to meet to-night at the Lincoln High School, Tenth street and Broadway, where Paul Willis, executive director of the Community Organization, branch of the War Department, and Dr. J. F. Reid, chairman of the War Civics Committee, will instruct them on the part they must take in the organization work planned by Willis in East St. Louis. A fund of $200,000 has been subscribed to finance the program, which has been approved by the War Department.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918

BUFFALO AUDITORIUM IS DEDICATED AT CAMP UPTON

New York Age.
Feb. 23, 1918.

It Is the Largest Building In Any of the Cantonments

ACCOMMODATES 5000

Spacious Auditorium Erected at a Cost of Forty Thousand Dollars.

PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

Assistant Secretary of War, Major General Biddle, Chief of Staff, and Emmett J. Scott Represent the War Department---Representative Civilians in attendance---Assistant Secretary Crowell Compliments Draftees of 367th on Their Singing.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—The Buffalo Auditorium, built by the 36th Infantry at a cost of $40,000, was formally opened Friday of last week under most favorable conditions. The weather was spring-like, the skies bright and both civilian and soldier were fittingly represented. The occasion was truly an auspicious one.

The War Department paid a high compliment to Col. James A. Moss by sending to the dedicatory exercises the Hon. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and Major General John A. Biddle, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army.

Other prominent army officers present were Brigadier General Evan M. Johnson, commanding Camp Upton, and staff; Brigadier General William H. Hay, commanding 184th Brigade (colored), and staff; Brigadier General Edmund Wittenmeyer and staff; Brigadier General Thomas H. Rees and staff; Colonel Vidmer, 306th Infantry, field and staff officers; Colonel N. K. Averill, 308th Infantry, field and staff officers; Colonel William R. Smedberg, 305th Infantry, field and staff officers; Colonel Isaac Erwin, 307th Infantry, field and staff officers; Colonel F. C. Doyle, 152nd Field Artillery, field and he was very proud. Serving for eighteen years with colored troops, Colonel Moss said he was happy in the thought that he was going to France to fight with them in the world war. He lauded the loyalty and generosity of the men of his regiment who had contributed $14,000 of the $40,000 needed to build the auditorium, which is said to be the largest building in any of the cantonments.

General Johnson was the next speaker, and told the drafted men they were to play a big part in the fight to make the world safe for democracy.

General Hay, who has seen twenty years of active service with colored troops, spoke of the bravery of the colored soldier, and urged the men to fit themselves for the big task ahead.

Assistant Secretary of War Crowell complimented the members of the 367th Infantry on being able to call such a large auditorium their own, and declared that he had never heard such excellent singing at any of the camps as that rendered by the draftees of the 367th under Director Weinstein. So carried away was he with the choral numbers that he asked that another song be sung before he left.

Major General Biddle told the drafted men that before many months there would be thousands of colored troops in France from this country, and urged them not to forget that colored officers and colored troopers would be on trial on the European battle field.

Hon. Emmett J. Scott attributed the erection of the Buffalo Auditorium to team work and intelligent co-operation. He predicted that the regiment, with its excellent morale, would see it through.

Hon. Charles W. Anderson humorously stated that whenever the white man in America is in trouble he is always sure to call on the colored man; that the Negro's unquestioned loyalty makes him dependable even when white man is suspicious of white man. Some months ago when neighbor was distrustful of neighbor, confidence in the Negro's loyalty and patriotism was shown by calling out colored troops to guard the White House and the Capitol. Some group of people is always benefitted more than others as the result of warfare, and Mr. Anderson expressed himself as being confident that the Negro would greatly profit from the present conflict.

Dr. DuBois declared that this was not the first time that the Negro had been called on to help save civilization; he referred to the colored American's participation in the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish wars, and laid stress on the victory of the Union soldiers in the Civil War, which was only realized after the colored troops had been permitted to fight. Dr. DuBois also referred to the Negro's participation in the fight in the interest of art and culture in Africa thousands of years ago.

Butler Wilson, of Boston, said that the present war would not be won by white men alone, and commented on the valor of the colored soldier.

LA. NEGRO CIVIC CONGRESS CLOSES

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 7. 1918

Governor, Mayor and Other Prominent Citizens Make Appreciated Address

The Louisiana Negro Civic Congress closed a three day session Friday night and those in charge of the congress say they are confident that good will come of the effort. The presence of Governor Pleasant, Commissioner Wilson, Dr. Oscar Dowling, Prof. Favrot, Emile Stier of the Red Cross, Lynn H. Dirkins, War Savings Committee, Bishop W. P. Thirkield of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rabbi Max Heller, Drs. J. C. Barr, John L. Suton, president Prison Reform Association, and others, gave assurance of help and of the attitude of the better element toward the negro.

From the governor down the speakers urged the negroes to maintain their past record of loyalty and devotion and assured them that in due time every difference would adjust itself.

"Our War" was the slogan of the convention. A better understanding of the races will, it is believed, result from the congress, and those coming from every section of the state will carry back the hope and inspiration received.

The following public address was drafted, setting forth the creed and thought of the congress:

Whereas, in the providence of Almighty God, we are permitted to assemble in a statewide movement, under the direction of the Louisiana Negro Civic League, for the purpose of studying the civic, economical, ethical, religious and social development of the race in the State of Louisiana in particular, and the negro in general;

Whereas, we desire once again to place ourselves upon record as remaining steadfast, loyal and true to the land of our fathers, the land where the first democracy was established, which loyalty has become proverbial and is now history;

Whereas, this loyalty and patriotism, continuing unbroken from Crispus Attucks at Bunker Hall, to our last hero at Carizal, will be religiously maintained "over there," in France;

Be it Resolved, That we fully indorse and pledge our unswerving support of the President of the United States, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, and his executives, in their direction, care and maintenance of every interest intrusted to them in the present war; we fully approve of the making of the world safe for democracy.

Resolved, Further, That we pledge our undivided support to Governor Ruffin G. Pleasant in his support of the President in the war measures and supplies, namely: We advise our people everywhere to purchase Liberty Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps; the conservation of food and fuel; an increase in the production of farm products, the formation of local Red Cross Chapters and their liberal support, the organization of branch Councils of Defense.

LABOR AND WAGES.

In the winning of this war we recognize and emphasize the tremendous value of labor, and we call upon our people everywhere to offer their services patriotically to this end. Let there be no idlers amongst us!. And whether in the shop or on the farm, we believe that a just and living wage should be paid commensurate with the work done.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

We indorse and commend to our peopel the sound and practical sanitary laws as given to us through our State Board of Health. We commend and heartily indorse the efforts on the part of the federal and state governments in safeguarding the health and morals not only of our soldiers and sailors, but the community at large as well.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

A just enforcement of law without regard to race or color is the safest road to a true democracy. There should not be different methods caused by the accident of race and previous conditions, and we commend such movements as the Southern College Federations, the Law and Order League of Nashville, Tenn., and elsewhere, the Southern Sociological Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the thoughtful press of the south and the administrators of the law, working to this end. We view with gratification the changing attitude of the people of the South in our race relationship.

We believe that the press of the South will be among the most potent influences in bringing about a willing response to permit the law to have its course regardless of the crime.

EDUCATION.

We note with regret and alarm the very large percentage of illiteracy among us as shown by the report of the National Bureau of Education, effecting even our selectmen for the army. We look upon this as a most timely and serious warning to the educational authorities in both city and country to immediately improve the educational facilities of our children.

RAILROADS.

Travel on the railroads should be made comfortable for all passengers alike, and we commend the railroad commissioners of the state of Louisiana in their decision to have provided better and adequate accommodations for the colored patrons of the various railroads throughout the state.

MIGRATION.

Migration is very largely the evading of unsatisfactory conditions that cannot be controlled, and in co-operating to make our Southland blossom as the rose, we believe that these should be removed, and call upon the powers that be to remove every condition that will not be conducive to peace, happiness and prosperity.

And now, ever mindful of the hand of Diyine Providence that still rules the destinies of the world, we commend our people everywhere to the faith of our fathers in their complete trust in All-Wise Providence that doeth all things right.

It was signed by John H. Lowery, I. D., chairman; Frank B. Smith, attorney, secretary; W. Scott Chinn, D. D.; Walter L. Cohen, president People's Association; B. V. Baranco, grand master, Odd Fellows; Smith W. Green, supreme chancellor, Knights Pythias; Elijah W. Kinchin, D. D.; Prof. R. E. Brown, principal Negro High School, Shreveport. Prof. J. W. Hoffman, principal McDonogh No. 35; Samuel E. Gaither, D. D.; P. H. V. Dejoie, M. D., president Unity Industrial Association; E. L. Edingburgh, D. D., supreme dictator Knights of Love; Frank Farrell, journalist; Joseph T. Newman, M. D., dean Provident Hospital; Edward Wittenburg, D. D.; I. Eugene Mullon, M. D.; J. Larkin Burrell, D. D., worthy Superior Tabernacles; F. T. Chinn, D. D.; S. J. Williams, president State Business League; Ambrose Hubbs, D. D.; August J. Johnson, Worthy Superior Tabernacles; E. L. Brown, D. D.; Mrs. Ella Hirst; Mrs. Olivia M. Porter, A. M.. Christopher C. Wilson, journalist; W. W. Johnson, merchant; Henry E. Braden, business man; Albert Workman, president Longshoremen's P. B. A.; J. S. Clark, A. M., president Southern University.

Chairmen were appointed for the following committees, with the request that suitable resolutions be drafted:

Labor organizations, George Forrest; fraternal organizations, Dr. G. C. Bryant; food conservation, H. E. Braden; railroads, J. H. Lowery; legislation, B. V. Baranco; educational boards, Prof. S. S. Taylor; public health, Dr. R. L. Vinning; War Thrift stamps, W. Scott Chinn; Council National Defense, A. O. Smith; Liberty Bonds, S. W. Green; Red Cross, Rev. C. C. Landry; churches and religious work, Rev. E. Wittenburg; press and periodicals, Frank Farrell; civic reforms, M. H. Dutton; sanitation, Dr. Frank Spellman; nurses, Dr. C. M. Tate; hospitals, Albert Workman; migration, W. T. M. Grant; schools and colleges, Rev. C. W. Brooks; eduation, W. G. Alston; resolutions, Rev. C. K. Brown; charter, Walter L. Cohen; schools, Prof. J. W. Hoffman; allied organizations, P. H. V. Dejoie.

Resolutions tendering thanks to all participating in the congress were passed, with special note of the daily press for the services rendered in making the congress a success.

The following officers were elected: Dr. J. H. Lowery, president; Dr. I. A. Butler, S. W. Green, S. Stewart, E. L. Brown, vice president; Ella Hirst, recording secretary; Frank Farrell, financial secretary; W. Scott Chinn, corresponding secretary; E. W. Dunning, treasurer; Walter L. Cohen, chairman, executive committee; Dr. W. H. Ennis, health officer; F. B. Smith, attorney; A. Bedou, official photographer; Prof. M. J. Nickerson, director of music; Rev. E. W. Kinchen, chaplain.

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL
MAR 23 1918

TO HOLD MASS-MEETING

There will be a mass-meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Ebenezer Baptist Church when workers identified with the Community House for Colored People, a charitable organization recently chartered to carry on work jointly with the Associated Charities, whose executive board is composed of both white and colored citizens, will gather. Reports as to the progress being made in the campaign for $1,000 to start the work of the organization will be made at this meeting.

MODEL TENEMENTS AT $50 TO $100 ANNUALLY FOR EACH ROOM.

Features of Low Priced Apartments That House 18,000 Manhattanites and Have Few Vacancies.

N Y C SUN
JANUARY 20, 1918

From a report of the Tenement House Department.

Notwithstanding the steady improvement of our tenement conditions by means of municipal regulation, it is only proper that due recognition and commendation be extended those private individuals or societies who have made worthy efforts in further encouraging the movement by erecting "model tenements" throughout the city. In comparison with the other boroughs their erection has been most extensive in Manhattan, owing obviously to its large number of congested districts, taller tenements and greater density of population. They are not officially designated as model tenements, but are so called by their owners, as the object of their erection is to provide clean, decent, well ventilated and safe homes, usually in poor and congested districts at the lowest possible rentals. Public spirited individuals and societies philanthropically inclined have erected about twenty of these groups, with the double purpose of practically solving the problem of the best possible disposition of light and ventilation and demonstrating that thoroughly sanitary and desirable accommodations could be provided at moderate rentals and yet yield a fair return on capital invested.

Among the eighteen groups, comprising eighty-six buildings, thirteen groups are new law tenements, three are old law tenements and two are composed of both old and new law houses. While affording much better accommodations and conveniences, such as baths, steam heat, hot water, telephones, nurseries, roof gardens, laundries, drying rooms, &c., their rentals are practically the same, and in some instances somewhat lower than many other tenements in the same section. These rentals are usually payable weekly, ranging from $1 to $1.90 a room a week for apartments of one, two, three and four rooms. They are all scientifically managed, have few vacancies and very often have large waiting lists. Three of these buildings are seven stories in height and the balance are of six stories.

The largest group is the Avenue A estate of the City and Suburban Homes Company, covering the entire square block (204 feet by 736 feet) on Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth streets, Avenue A and East River. There are seventeen new law tenements in this group, erected between the years 1901 and 1913, containing 1,257 apartments. There are continuous connecting yards and courts at the centre of the building, and the newest house at Seventy-ninth street and East River has fireproof outside stairs.

Four of the City and Suburban Homes model tenements are located in the "San Juan Hill" section of the city, providing accommodations for respectable colored families only. They consist of two groups, running through from street to street. One group consists of the Tuskegee, at Nos. 213-215 West Sixty-second street, and the Hampton, at Nos. 210-218 West Sixty-third street. The other group consists of the Phipps Houses Nos. 2 and 3, located at Nos. 235-247 West Sixty-third street, and at Nos. 234-248 West Sixty-fourth street. They were erected in 1907 and 1908 and 1912 respectively, and consist of six tenements, having a total of 348 apartments.

Another group is known as the Vanderbilt East River Homes, composed of four tenements, located at Nos. 509-523 East Seventy-seventh street and Nos. 508-522 East Seventy-eighth street. They occupy an entire block front at the east facing John Jay Park, are close to the East River, of fireproof construction and have fireproof outside stairs leading to all apartments. Quarters are provided for persons afflicted with tuberculosis; there are iron and tile balconies provided for all street apartments for outdoor living and sleeping purposes, covered pavilions on the roof and a clinic for treating patients. Practically all of the windows are composed of three sashes, thus permitting them to open from the floor level. They were completed in 1912 and contain 382 apartments.

There are two groups of houses, known as the "open stair tenements," the John Jay dwellings at Nos. 502-520 East Seventy-seventh street, and the Hartley, at Nos. 525-531 West Forty-seventh street, both owned by the Open Stair Tenement Company. Each building has four stacks of outside fireproof stairs, which give access to all apartments, and also take the place of the fire escapes and inner stairs.

There are two model tenements, located in the middle East Side section of the city, that were completed in February, 1907; they are known as the Phipps House No. 1, at Nos. 325-335 East Thirty-first street, and the De Forest, at Nos. 203-205 East Twenty-seventh street. The Phipps House No. 1 is a six story fireproof structure divided into three separate buildings, containing 142 apartments. Fore courts and yard are so situated as to provide excellent light and ventilation for all rooms. Additional features are shower baths and covered playgrounds on the roof, where band concerts are furnished during the summer.

One of the most recent model tenements is the Emerson, located at No. 746 Eleventh avenue, corner Fifty-third street, opposite DeWitt Clinton Park. It is a seven story fireproof structure, completed in July, 1915, and contains sixty-two apartments. Among other features are a day nursery, a special storeroom for baby carriages, a steam drying room in the basement, a shower and bath equipment for the service of all the tenants, a model food store and two very attractive summer shelters on the roof. One model apartment also maintains classes in cooking, dressmaking and other forms of domestic economy.

NEGRO SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER TO BE SECURED

DIRECTORS OF UNITED CHARITIES HEAR REPORTS FOR LAST MONTH.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

The monthly meeting of the directors of the United Charities was held yesterday afternoon. B. M. Burgher presided. The most important piece of business which was transacted was the decision of the directors to authorize Miss Flora Saylor, social service superintendent, to employ a negro nurse to aid in handling cases among negroes. Miss Saylor said that she had a very competent and reliable negro woman of training and experience who could be secured, she thought.

In future some member of the case committee will appear before the directors at the meetings and tell of some specific case of more than usual interest with which they have dealt. This suggestion was made by C. E. Hudson, who contended that by allowing the workers themselves to appear before the directors and give their experiences a better understanding and sympathy with the work of the United Charities would be gained.

Mr. Hudson reported that the case committee had done some good work and had been very active during the month. Better facilities for handling tubercular cases will probably result from a report he made on an individual case which has suffered because there was nobody to care for the sick person and no place to take her.

The president of the National Conference of Social Work, Miss Lathrop, in appointing committees for 1918-19, named Miss Saylor as chairman of the committee on time and place.

Directors who were present at the meeting yesterday were B. M. Burgher, C. E. Hudson, J. H. Payne, John Sparger, J. W. Everman, W. C. Howell, Dan C. Fisher and H. C. Bramley.

The report of Miss Saylor showed that the institution now has 139 families in its care.

The report of the visiting housekeeper follows: Number of families in care 10, visits to families 36, lessons in food preparation 4, lectures to office staff 1, children's diet and care 36, planning of menus 16, planning of housework 2, making of family budget 28, household accounts 28, buying food 21, buying clothing 3, buying house furnishings 1, sanitation 14, home productions 44, house care 27, meetings attended 3, cases reported to other sources 11, conference with other agencies 11, club meetings 1, fall gardens promoted 44, library collections 7, diet given for nursing mothers 2, cases of sore eyes reported to Health Department 5.

The report of the social visitors follows: New cases opened 31, old cases reopened 6, families involved 22, single persons 15, total number individuals 91, nonresident families 8, nonresident men 7, nonresident women 8, phone calls 54, office consultations 183, total families in case 139, visits to applicants 272, visits to consultants 150, letters written 168, cases of transportation 4, cases sent to institutions 11, money secured on case work $40, outside relief organized $1, co-operation with other agencies 29, out-of-town inquiries 21, employment secured 4.

The following statistical report shows the kinds of persons helped or the reason why they needed assistance: Widows with children 3, unmarried women with children 3, deserted wives 6, children under 14 years of age 30, wage earners under 16 1, cases of tuberculosis 5, unemployable 26, unemployed 4, drunkenness 1, sickness 12, fire or flood 1.

The following list shows the number of case reports filed with the confidential exchange: Out-of-town agencies 17, Red Cross home service 112, Federated Jewish Charities 1, Civic Federation 3, Employment Bureau 2, police department 3, Dallas County Humane Society 23, Juvenile Court 70, Baby Camp 14, Department Public Welfare 14, Health Department 6, anti-tuberculosis organization 4, Mayor's office 2, Young Women's Christian Association 2, Dallas milk station 13, Department of Justice 5, travelers' aid 4, Parkland Hospital 8, the Lodge 3, Catholic Ladies' Aid 2, Wesley House 1, Wesley Chapel 2, Methodist Churches 1, Baptist Churches 6, individuals 44; total number inquiries 415.

URBAN LEAGUE MOVES

The Chicago Urban League has moved its offices from 3303 South State street to Douglass Center, 3032 South Wabash avenue. The new headquarters gives the league better and cleaner facilities for its work, and offers advantages for meetings and conferences. The offices of the league will be on the first floor, and will be arranged so that its five workers will have ample space for their several duties.

The league also announces a membership campaign which will begin during the month of March. Last year Race memberships and contributions constituted 75 per cent of the league's donors. Plans are being made to increase the 155 members of the Race who gave last year to 1,000. The campaign will be directed by various committees and the following persons have accepted chairmanships of such committees: Fraternal organizations, Mrs. Lou Ella Young; women's clubs, Mrs. Theresa Macon; miscellaneous clubs, Miss La Ursa Snelson; young people and professional groups, Mrs. Cary B. Lewis; churches, Mrs. Eva Hooper, with vice chairmen from each of the denominations; nurses, Mrs. A. H. Ritchie. To these various groups, in meetings assembled, it is planned to send a representative of the committee who will solicit subscriptions from the members. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis will have under her supervision a large number of women who will solicit subscriptions apart from organizations. Others who have agreed to work in the campaign are Mrs. Margaret A. Moore, Mrs. Maude Lawrence, A. H. Richey, Mrs. Nora Lee, Miss Jennie Lawrence, Miss Leonora T. Curtis and Mrs. Irene Meloy Games. All persons who can help in this endeavor are asked to send their names to the executive secretary, T. Arnold Hill, who will assign them to the committee upon which they desire to serve.

BALTIMORE HAS COLORED FEDERATED CHARITY WORKER.

The Daily Herald April 13, 1918

Probably very few people in Baltimore know that there is a colored civic worker with the Federated Charities. She is Miss Georgia E. Wares, who is in charge of the colored work in the Western District, with offices at 1220 McCulloh street.

Miss Wares has been affiliated with the organization since July, at which time she took charge of the Northwestern District, being transferred in November to the Western, which is probably the largest of the eleven districts, into which the city is divided. She is doing family case work. The Western District has a colored board of volunteer workers, of which Dr. T. S. Hawkins is chairman, who co-operate with Miss Wares in her large work.

Before coming to enter upon her new duties, she had been teaching during the past few years in West Virginia. Miss Wares is a graduate of the Massillon High School of Ohio and the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and took a special course to prepare for her present work.

PLAN TO ASSIST UNITED CHARITIES

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE
APRIL 24, 1918

Colored People Subscribe Funds and Arrange to Secure Further Donations.

A meeting of the advisory board of the United Charities was held Sunday afternoon in the office of Judge Street, where a representative group of colored people were present offering their assistance in bearing a part of the burden which is at present falling upon the United Charities in the care of old and indigent negroes.

There was a deep interest manifested at the meeting and many of the representative group made talks upon the subject of care for the poor, now that the building of the proposed home at Lamarque must be postponed until after the war (which became necessary at the withdrawal of an offer made some time ago at a recent meeting of the board).

This deep interest on the part of the colored people and the ready response to subscribe to the work indicates that this may result in the establishment of an auxiliary society among them in the near future.

Several hundred dollars were subscribed and a committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions, with Mrs. Pinkney as chairman of this committee.

A meeting of the board and of this group will be held on Sunday, May 5, at 4 o'clock, in the county courtroom, where further plans will be made.

Social Condition, Improvement of - 1918

More Social Service Work

The Birmingham Report

In a large city like Birmingham, with its population increasing every day, it is necessary that we have the most accepted methods of social service activities that our community might develop its citizens to that point of efficiency that is necessary to meet the evolution of the times. The churches, for the most part, in years past, have been unusually burdened with the rules and regulations, missions and purposes of the several denominations, and church ministers have had their time taken in a large degree wit htheir immediate church membership, and thus a large number of people have gone without the religious protection and advice necessary to make an individual strong and serviceable. The times have changed so rapidly in the past three or four years that even the minister of the gospel is expected in hedges and highways, compelling men to see, to know and to practice civil and moral lives. The burdens of financing church institutions are being rapidly systematized and this phase of church life is rapidly shifting to the laymen of this church, and they too are becoming more concerned with this side of church service.

We are going to have to do something as individuals, we must do something as organizations. The young womanhood and young manhood of this race is looked forward to as the developed and accepted citizens of the race. This future citizenship will not function with the strong element of other races and concerns unless it has character; a developed mind a clean heart, a healthy body, an industrious hand, a clear vision as to the duty of man in the world. To balance right on these propositions, a campaign of social service must be started, it must be recognized by the members of the race. The race must become conscious of its weaknesses, as well as having knowledge of its strength, and its tenderness to forgive and forget. We must become more covetous for the good for the advancement, for the virtue that lies in truth, varacity and morality.

The more we think, read and study, the more we know. The races beofre us first had to find themselves before they were able to understand their rights and the rights of others. Justice is a big word, justice is demonstrated n its perfect form only in the life and work of Jesus Christ, no other man is an example of justice. Every man who purposes in his heart to do right and be fair, is a disciple of this justice. Justice can only be explained in one way, it is hardly conceived and understood by the human mind, Justice! Justice is only done, when we do unto all men as we would have them do unto us. This without regard to color, race or section, that is Justice.

We have in Birmingham a large number of delinquents, poor and forgotten girls, not touched by the hand of mercy, civilization has never shined perpendicularly upon their eyes; the glory of a redeemed world, or the beauty of a sacrificing Savior, have not been presented to them. Life is an amalgamation of endless troubles. No silver clouds overhang their heads, to them all days are dark and dreary. If they think, and some times they do, the future with them is even darker than the past; and when their neighbors who are in a similar position with them, insist that they cheer up, they grudgingly sigh, "Ah, well, what's the use! Nobody cares for me; I have no chance; I can do nothing." This class of individuals in this district must be saved. Some man, some woman, some organization, must cry out to this mass of humanity, to forget their troubles, with the words of the poet: "Be still sad heart, and cease repining, behind the clouds the sun is still shining. Thy fate is the common fate of all; into each life some rain must fall; some days must be dark and dreary."

Let us hope that within the next few days every gaged man, every man of every calibre, will come forward and let us save these girls, that the manhood of the race might be saved, and protected for future generations.

The Birmingham News, in its editorial of Monday, December 2nd, as usual, complimented the efofrts of the Colored people in this district, to do something to help delinquent girls. This editorial, coming from such a publication as The Birmingham News, can't help but spur the members of the race to greater activities, to a more pronounced and nobler purpose that will awaken the district to the race's valor and to its worth. Race members must do things for themselves. We cannot long incur the favor of white citizens, until we have spent in a way, creditable and conceivable by those who would do us well. We will rise by our own efforts, draw back the itching palm, go forward and spend and be spent. An honorable life is a life of sacrifice and service; not one of sorrow, pity and poverty. What we must ask for, and what we must work to maintain, is an open field and a fair fight, not pity, no charity, but justice, that's all.

Here is the editorial published by The Birmingham News, of December 2nd:

"It is interesting to note that at a mass meeting of Negroes held Friday night ostensibly to make arrangements for the celebration of Emancipation Day on January 1, most earnest discussion was entered into as to co-operation of the colored people in emancipating their race from social diseases. The most thoughtful members of the race listened attentively to an address by Miss Virginia Murray, representing the United States Government and the Council of National Defense, and resolved to pay the expenses of a social worker among delinquent girls and women of the race in this District.

"Here is a splendid lesson in co-operation that might well be used as a stimulus to instant and whole-hearted teamwork by our people. They realize the plight of unfortunate members of their race and they are eager that the cleansing prophylactics shall be applied at once.

"The declaration of that gathering was eloquent. It is potent with the strength and power that lies at the heart of Greater Birmingham to look upward and go forward with this Law

HARTFORD COURANT
MARCH 6, 1918

COLORED WOMEN TO BUILD HOME

Harriet Beecher Stowe Club Organized in 1907, Has Land on Blue Hills Avenue.

Named after her, whose life was largely devoted to the welfare of the colored race, Harriet Beecher Stowe, the club, organized for the benefit of the colored people of this city, has recently issued the following history:—

"In the year 1907, Mrs. A. R. Mitchell of No. 106 Brown street, saw the need of a movement for the benefit and uplift of the colored people. On February 14, 1907, at No. 17 Center street, she met the following women: Mrs. Sadie L. Jacklyn, Mrs. Fannie N. Carroll and Mrs. Margaret J. Holden. Mrs. Mitchell stated the purpose of the meeting and the women present decided to organize for the purpose of providing a home for colored people. At this meeting, officers were elected as follows: Mrs. A. R. Mitchell, president; Mrs. Fannie N. Carroll, vice-president; Mrs. Margaret J. Holden, secretary, and Mrs. Sadie L. Jacklyn, treasurer. The president remarked, 'I will start the treasury with a dime.' This was turned over to the treasurer. The next meeting was held on February 22, when the joining fee was fixed at 10 cents and the monthly dues at the same rate. On the suggestion of Mrs. Holden, the club was named the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club, after one of the greatest women that ever lived, and who was a friend of the colored race. The home to be secured was to be named the Harriet Beecher Stowe Home and was to be for all colored people, old and young, who would prove themselves worthy of such a home.

"Under the direction of Miss Roberta J. Dunbar of Providence, R. I., organizer for the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club became affiliated with the Northeastern Federation. Following the advice of Miss Dunbar, the club wos incorporated under the laws of the state of Connecticut, a lawyer looking after the legal matters at the cost of $25, in order to further strengthen the work of the club. It was decided to raise the joining fee to 50 cents. The club then began its work of caring for the sick, doing other charitable work and helping to bury the dead where financial help was needed.

"In order to give the members of the club some small protection and the care and attention of the other members, it was decided to allow members in good standing, when sick, $1 a week for four weeks. Along this line the club worked.

"In August, 1908, Mrs. A. R. Mitchell and Mrs. Fannie N. Carroll were sent as delegates to the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, which met in Norwich, where the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club was formally received into membership of the federation. The delegates brought back an inspiring report from the meeting and from that time, the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club has been a member of, and worked under the motto of the federation, 'For God and Humanity.'

"At the first meeting held after the federation convention, the question arose as to the several clubs and charitable organizations, which had been started, boomed, assisted by public donations and many failed. In order that there should be no repetition with the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club, it was decided that the money, which had been accumulating should be used in making the first payments on some land in Blue Hills terrace and thus give the club something definite for which to work, and at the same time, show the public that it was worthy of all confidence by carrying out its belief in the words that 'God helps those, who help themselves.'

"In 1910, the land was purchased and a payment of $50 made to the Wilbur Land Company. A land fund committee was named, consisting of Mrs. Margaret J. Holden, chairman; Mrs. Fanie N. Carroll, Mrs. Laura Richardson, Mrs. Grace Lane and Mrs. Clara Jones. This committee worked faithfully making regular monthly payments of $6 and turning as much over to the treasurer as possible. The work was continued until the land was paid for. The club now holds the deeds for these lots, which are valued at $1,000. The land consists of six lots. The land fund commitee is now working as a financial committee, with Mrs. Holden as chairman, Mrs. Sylvia Booker, Mrs. Laura Richardson, Mrs. Sadie Woodson and Mrs. Carrie Smith.

"The club feels proud to present to the public an account of their own work, under the leadership of a good and faithful president, Mrs. A. R. Mitchll led the club 'through sunshine and through storm.' She now rejoices when she looks back at the slow but good work done, and that from the small sum of 10 cnts, so much has been accomplished. Mrs. Mitchell retained the presidency of the club from its inception until March, 1917, whn Mrs. Hattie Henderson became president and Mrs. Mitchell was chosen treasurer. Though to some, the work does appear small, to the Hariet Beecher Stowe Club, it is considered seed sown on good ground. Much has resulted from the seed sown and they are still looking forward to greater results. The club will build its home on the land it now owns, or is willing to exchange the lot for a house ready built, if suitable.

"If the work of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club appeals to any good friends, the members will be grateful to be made acquainted with the fact. The money in possession of the club is deposited in the Society for Savings. The club is encouraged to work on until it accomplished the purpose for which it was organized.

"In July, the Northeastern Federation wil hold its convention in the Shiloh Baptist Church. The Harriet Beecher Stowe Club will have the honor and pleasure of entertaining the federation. They will be glad to receive any help along this line.

"It is earnestly hoped that this information to the public concerning the formation, progress, and the present conditions of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Club will touch the hearts of al who are interested in such work, and bring forth practical help. The members of the club feel that their work is entitled to public assistance.

"The present officers are: President, Mrs. Hatie Henderson; vice-president, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, recording secretary, Mrs. Fannie N. Carroll; financial secretary, Mrs. S. L. Woodson; treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Mitchell; chaplain, Mrs. Celia Lee. The trustees are Mrs. Sylvia Booker, Mrs. Ida Braxton and Mrs. Alie Johnson. The financial committee consists of Mrs. Margaret J. Holden, chairman, Atlantic street (telephone, Charter 6692); Mrs. Laura Richardson, Mrs. Sylvia Booker and Mrs. Carrie Smith."

COLORED FOLKS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR BETTERMENT

EAST ST LOUIS ILL JOURNAL
OCTOBER 4, 1918

Meeting in Lincoln School Last Night Addressed by Officials.

The first community meeting for Colored people, under the auspices of the East St. Louis Urban League, was held last night at the Lincoln School. The community singing was in charge

of Miss Daisy O. Westbrooke, who was assisted by Mr. A. M. Jackson.

J. W. Hughes presided and after telling of the possibilities of East St. Louis, and pledging the support of the Colored Schools, introduced George W. Buckner, Executive Secretary of the Urban League. Mr. Buckner briefly told of the efforts of the Urban League in helping the new comers from the remote parts of the South, and urged upon the Colored people to buy Thrift Stamps, to purchase Liberty Bonds, and to be mindful of the little things which breed prejudice. He further asked the hearty support of the Colored people in carrying out the program of the War Department.

Dr. J. F. R id, Chairman of the War Civics Committee was next introduced. He told of the possibilities of both the White and Colored people of East St. Louis, and of the influence of the Urban League upon the Colored people. Dr. Reid then presented Mr. Paul Willis, Executive Director of the War Civics Committee, who told of the many things that are to be developed for the Colored people in this community. Community centers with shower baths, swimming pools, bowling alleys, etc, are to be erected. Neighborhood workers and a Boys worker will be among the new additions for the social development of the Colored people.

Other speakers who pledged wholehearted support on the part of the White people toward social improvements were: Mr. J. P. Pero, Superintendent Missouri Malleable Iron Works; Mr. N. C. McLean, Chairman of the City Plans Committee, and Mr. Brines, Director Employers' Association. Miss Minnie C. Scott spoke of the part the Colored women must play in the new era to come.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
JANUARY 2, 1918

WILL CONSIDER NEGRO CHARITIES

District Committee Of Associated Body To Discuss Problem This Afternoon.

A form of social work carried on by only two other cities in the country will be initiated this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Associated Charites building, 215 East Walnut street, when the new colored district committee of the Associated Charites holds its first meeting.

Cincinnati and Columbia, S. C., are the only other cites in which special committees of negroes, assisted by salaried negro visitors, attempt to work out the problems of the needy members of their race as part of the regular work of the Associated Charities.

"With its eighteen per cent colored people, Louisville has not as large a proportion of negroes as many other Southern cites," said Douglas Roberts, superintendent of the Associated Charities, yesterday. "We believe, however, that the most effective service can be rendered by colored people themselves, provided people of the proper calibre can be secured to do this work. I think we have succeeded.

"Thru calling into play all available community resources, including relatives, employers, social agencies, churches and others who may be of help in getitng the needy back into normal, self-sufficient relationship with life, this committee and its paid worker will attempt to work out the problems of needy families and give them adequate relief.

"Further, this committee will help raise the standard of social service among the colored people, will tend to eliminate duplicated and ineffective effort among agencies now informally working among the colored people and will unify their endeavors."

The colored district committee of the Associated Charities includes J. A. Green, Rev. H. W. Jones, Prof. W. B. Mathews, Prof. J. E. Simpson and Prof. H. C. Russell. Its salaried worker is Mrs. R. B. Scott.

One hundred and fifty negro families now are being cared for by the Associated Charities.

The Associated Charities is one of twenty-five organizations affiliated in the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

A HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS

Remarkable Result of the Persistent Labors of One Woman in Cleveland, O.

With $1.75 in her pocket, a nurse's diploma from a Charleston, S. C., hospital in her hand, and a firm determination to "make good" as her only capital, a young colored woman came to Cleveland some thirteen years ago, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

She did "make good" in her profession and continued as a nurse for several years, but she soon came into contact with many colored girls who, like herself, had come to Cleveland in search of work. These girls, less experienced and able than she, met many difficulties, the greatest of which were in finding proper lodgings and a place to spend their free time and in obtaining employment.

She therefore started a club for them where they were given wholesome recreation and taught proper standards of living. A club, however, did not fulfil all the needs of these girls, so she determined to start a home where they could find protection and friends. Though she encountered great opposition, for several years she gave her entire time to the matter, living on what she had saved.

To-day, as a result of her efforts, the Phillis Wheatley Association stands at 2265 East 40th Street, the friend of colored women in Cleveland, giving accommodations in 1917 to 367 girls, and obtaining employment for 2,004 girls in that year. The woman who has been its moving spirit was Miss Jane E. Hunter, who has been the general secretary since the association was opened in June, 1913, through the interest and generosity of a number of citizens.

The purpose of the Phillis Wheatley Association is "to provide a temporary home for colored girls who are in the city, and to be a social and educational centre for the colored people in Cleveland." Until recently its boarding home had a capacity for only twenty-five girls, although as many as thirty-eight have been cared for at one time. Nourishing meals are served at a very low price, and to these girls outside as well as those living in the home may come.

One of the important endeavors of the home is to set up and maintain standards—physical, moral, and spiritual. Habits of neatness and cleanliness are inculcated; the house is a home for the girls where they may entertain callers, or where their friends may call for them to take them out, instead of meeting them on the streets.

Vespers on Sunday afternoons are so well attended that people are often turned away for lack of room. At these meetings talks on efficiency, industrial problems, or on various phases of civic and social problems are given, bringing to the girls and their friends a new understanding of their civic and social responsibilities and training them in Northern ways.

An employment agency is conducted by the Association, to which last year 4,000 girls came in search of work, and through it trained nurses, seamstresses, office girls, maids for banks, stores, etc., house maids, nurse girls, cooks and waitresses, and day workers were sent out to fill the positions for which calls came. The salary of one secretary is paid by the State City Labor Exchange, but at least three workers are needed to take care of the volume of calls.

Up to this time the work has been carried on in a three-story house which long ago proved too small to meet the demands which were put upon it. To meet these needs the Association has purchased the apartment at the corner of Central Avenue S. E. and East 40th Street, next to its present location, the lease on which expires in July of this year. Many of the rooms in the new building are already in use as an "overflow" from the main house, and 367 girls were accommodated in 1917 as against 246 in 1916.

The new building will make possible the housing of 105 girls, a gymnasium, rooms for instruction in domestic science and more space for the employment department.

DR. JACKSON AND OTHER LEADING EDUCATORS OF LONE STAR STATE

The Christian Recorder, May 11, 1918.

Prof. A. S. Jackson, Secretary of Education of the A. M. E. Church.

Prof. J. W. Burnett, Principal High School, Terrell.

Prof. L. J. Lequey, Principal High School, Temple.

Prof. W. H. Passon, 1304 N. Sixth Street, Austin.

Prof. W. H. Burnett, Principal High School, Cleburne.

Prof. G. W. Jackson, Principal High School, Corsicana.

Prof. C. F. Carr, Principal High School, Palestine.

Prof. J. H. Hines, Principal East Waco School, Waco.

Prof. J. A. Kirk, Principal High School, Waco.

Prof. J. R. Gibson, Principal High School, Galveston.

Prof. Thomas H. Love, Teacher in High School, Galveston.

Prof. D. H. Jones, Principal High School, Crockett.

Prof. A. R. Jenkins, Principal High School, Trinity.

Prof. B. J. Cummings, Principal City School, Galveston.

Prof. T. K. Price, Principal High School, Mexica.

Prof. P. E. Golweight, Principal high School, Waxahachie.

Prof. J. P. Starks, Principal City School, Dallas.

Prof. J. W. Blassengame, Box 76, Ft. Worth.

Prof. L. Brackett Kinchion, Principal High School, Belton.

Prof. J. H. Brown, Principal High School, San Marcos.

Prof. J. E. Morris, Principal Brackenridge School. San Antonio.

Prof. J. H. Hogans, Principal Chapel Hill School, Chappel Hill.

Prof. John Madinson, Principal City School, Elgin.

Prof. William Anderson, Principal High School, Smithville.

Mrs. L. H. Hughes, Brenham.

Mrs. M. E. Moore, 515 S. S. Second Street, Waco.

Mrs. L. B. Kerr, Bastrop High School, Bastrop.

PROF. A. S. JACKSON
Commissioner of Education

Mrs. M. D. Jackson, 825 S. Second Street, Waco.

Prof. W. J. Smith, Principal Langston School, Houston.

Mrs. S. H. Graham, Principal City School, Uvalde.

Mrs. M. C. Roberts, Paul Quinn College, Waco.

Mrs. Fanny Page Robinson, Palestine.

Dr. W. R. Roberts, Palestine.

Dr. F. F. McClellan, Palestine.

Mrs. M. C. B. Lequey, Temple.

Dr. R. D. Bluitt, Dallas.

Dr. J. W. Anderson, Dallas.

Dr. A. N. Prince, Sherman.

Mrs. K. B. Johnson, Belton.

Mrs. M. B. Robinson, Belton.

Dr. T. A. Webster, Waco.

Prof. R. B. Bevis, Principal City School Waco.

Mrs. J. B. V. Goins, Bastrop.

Prof. I. M. Terrell (Baptist), Principal Prairie View State School, Prairie View.

Dr. M. W. Dogan (M. E.), President Wiley University,, Marshall.

Mrs. G. C. Houston (Baptist), Huntersville.

Prof. L. C. Anderson (Baptist), Supervisor Negro Schools, Austin.

Prof. H. D. Winn, Grand Master of Masons, Chapel Hill.

WEST CHESTER TO HAVE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT

Advocate 6-15-16

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 13.—Dreams of several years are about to be realized on the old drove lot which was formerly owned by the late Isaac S. Cochran, bounded by Market, Miner, Adams and Worthington streets. It is one block wide and two blocks long.

Recently it was transferred to the Social Settlement, of which Principal Leslie Pinckney Hill, of the Cheyney Training school, is president, and gradually it will assume the form of a modern settlement in which things worth while will be done.

Last week John G. Gladman and a company of other men began work there, clearing up about the old sheds. The grass will be sold and the earth will be broken for late war gardens. A small tract will be used for tennis. Eventually a building will be erected, suitable for the purposes desired, and much will be done to cultivate aspiration on the part of the Colored people through the development of the younger members.

While neighbors in the town have contributed part of the funds, but the project is managed by the Colored people, who are taking great interest in it.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918

Booker T. Washington Community Center Plans Campaign To Broaden Its Social Service Work For Negro Children

YOUNG GARDENERS OF THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON COMMUNITY CENTER.

No organization for social service work has more claim on the Louisville public than that known as the "Booker T. Washington Community Center," which for more than twelve years has made the care of the negro children of this city its special task. In 1906 a few negro newsboys and bootblacks met in the room of one of their number known as "Babe" Williams, in response to a circular issued by Bessie L. Allen, negro probation officer. It was the object of this meeting to organize some kind of a society which should look after the negro waifs of the city, furnish them a meeting place, teach them useful trades, give them some education, and generally afford them opportunity to develop whatever gift might be within them.

This club—known as the "Newsboys' Improvement Club"—soon outgrew its first quarters, and gradually expanded until it now occupies two floors of the building at 834 West Magazine street, and the number of children and visitors registered in 1917 was 19,661—a wonderful showing for work so quietly and unobtrusively managed. The activities of the organization are manifold, and do not stop at gifts and charitable assistance. Good, useful trades are taught, and the practical results have been most encouraging to those interested. Cooking is taught, and canning and gardening, most successfully; sewing, cobbling, knitting, woodworking and other employments occupy the children who are received here, and recreation is provided for hundreds who would otherwise never know the joys of a day in the country. Last year more than 800 children with their parents were carried in chartered cars to the Fern Creek fairgrounds, where they enjoyed what was to many the "time of their lives." And then, when Christmas comes, Santa Claus visits the Booker T. Washington Center and fills all the stockings with good things. Last year 1,000 children found presents on the great Christmas tree. The work is wholly nonsectarian, and children come from the colored detention home, various orphans' homes, Kentucky Home Society, Juvenile Court, the Babies' Milk Fund Association, and from the tenements generally.

Providing for the mind as well as the body, the center aims to offer as many educational opportunities as possible. The first "summer vacation school" ever provided for colored children was promoted here last year, and the attendance reached an average of more than 400 per week, with twenty-six volunteer teachers. Patriotism ran high among the regular scholars, and Red Cross work was very popular. More than 300 garments have come from the busy hands of the "Booker Washington Workers," and twenty sweaters with twenty-four pairs of socks have resulted from the meetings of the Knitting Unit, besides $35.10 in cash as a donation. And —proudest fact of all—the center has a service flag with fifty-four stars brightly shining in it! Is not such work worth preserving and fostering?

In spite of the fact that all the workers volunteer their services, and that no salaried position exists, money is needed to carry on this splendid organization. Three thousand dollars seems a very modest sum to name, in consideration of the wonderful amount of good done by those devoted to the cause. When the expense to the community of maintaining one criminal is compared with the beneficent work of preparing these children to earn honest livelihoods and to become self-respecting citizens, it seems hardly necessary to point out in which direction lies true economy. Funds are needed to provide the annual outing at Fern Creek—or some other country place; Santa Claus must be consulted about next Christmas; various expenses must be met and various charities continued. A five days' campaign has been organized to obtain subscriptions, and letters have been sent out liberally in expectation of the generous response which has become proverbial in Louisville.

This campaign is in the hands of a committee headed by James B. Brown, president of the National Bank of Commerce; the other members are Gen. Bennett H. Young, Judge Samuel W. Greene, Judge Walter P. Lincoln, Mrs. Mattie Black Tucker, Col. Ludlow F. Petty, Chief of Police; D. B. G. Rose, Judge Muir Weissinger, Roscoe C. Simons, W. W. Spradling, Judge Herman Goecke, Maud Vest, Mrs. Louse Morrell, Miss Emile Yunker, Mrs. George H. Webb, Marian W. Broughton, Wade Sheltman, president Rotary Club; Col. Fred Levy, Judge William Krieger, of the Juvenile Court; Mrs. John H. Miller, Miss Katherine Mooney, Phil H. Brown, W. H. Wright, J. A. C. Lattimore, Joseph F. Cotter, Wm. H. Perry, H. C. Weelen, James F. Garvin, Wm. Warley and Jessie Carter. The object of this campaign is to put the work on a firmer and more substantial basis and to engage at least one person whose entire time can be devoted to the necessary labor of the organization. The committee feels confident that the record of work already done will be a sufficient incentive to inspire interest in the Community Center and to rouse a desire in the minds of all broad-hearted citizens that it shall not only continue, but be enlarged.

As Mr. Brown has been summoned to Washington by President Wilson for an indefinite time, contributions are to be sent to his secretary, Miss Katherine Mooney, at the National Bank of Commerce, Fifth and Market streets. Although the citizens of Louisville have had many calls, none more important, more imperative, than this has been made, for the South, above all things, needs just such organizations as the Booker T. Washington Community Center.

CHESTER [illegible] NEWS
[illegible]

HARLEM'S NEGRO CLUB.

Night visitors to the uptown negro colony have watched a steady flow of automobiles to and from a pretentious brownstone dwelling at 184 West 135th Street. Touring cars and taxicabs roll up to the edifice and discharge negroes in silk hats, dress clothes, and fur-lined overcoats, while other negroes more modestly attired wend their way to the building afoot.

The dwelling is the recently acquired $30,000 home of the United Civic League, which is made up of negroes from all parts of the city. The league was organized for the purpose of conducting a civic, industrial, political, and educational campaign among negroes. It seeks to give the individual an intelligent understanding of racial and other problems which daily confront him. It is nonpartisan in politics. It indorsed Mayor Mitchel in the last campaign. The membership is 300. John M. Royall is President, and W. H. Willis Vice President. Although many well-to-do negroes belong to the league, the majority of its members are in modest circumstances. The membership fee is $5 a year, and the dues 25 cents a month. Among the members are physicians, lawyers, dentists, real estate men, merchants, salesmen, clerks and day laborers. Three members of the league are each worth $300,000 or more; five each have $100,000 or more, and twenty-five have fortunes ranging from $5,000 to $10,000.

The league's home is a four-story and basement building of substantial structure. The basement contains a kitchen and restaurant. On the first floor is an auditorium seating 150 persons. It is here that the league holds debates, theatrical performances, lectures, literary discussions, and a public forum every Sunday. There are also on this floor rest and recreation rooms, and a small library containing works by negroes, current magazines, and a clipping-file index on subjects pertaining to the race. On the second floor is the executive room, also a Directors' room furnished in oak. On the third floor are smoaking, card rooms, and sleeping quarters for visiting guests. The top floor has bath and wash rooms.

The league has caused the establishment of a milk station for negroes at 133d Street and Fifth Avenue; play-grounds and negro attendants; free moving pictures and band concerts in the Summer months, and cleaner and more sanitary homes in negro neighborhoods.—New York Times.

Urban League Holds Important Conference

[illegible]

MATTERS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO NEGRO DISCUSSED

[illegible]

League Has Twenty-Eight Branches and Work this Year Requires $102,000

One of the most singificant conferences ever assembled in this country was the Annual Conference of Executives and Delegates of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, which was held in Columbus, O., on Monday and Tuesday of last week, to discuss the problems of reconstruction that will be facing the Negro during the days following the signing of the Armistice.

Representatives from more than twenty cities of the twenty-eight affiliated organizations responded. There were 17 executive secretaries present in addition to Mr. L. Hollingsworth

Wood, Pres. of he Organization, Mr. Jno. Emlen of Philadelphia, Mr. Wm. C. Graves, Secretary to Julius Rosenwald and Horace J. Bridges and others of the Executive Board members.

The features of the meeting were papers on the problem of Migration of the Negro during the post war period, by Jas. H. Hubert, Executive Secretary, N. Y. Urban League; a report of the East St. Louis experiment of the League by Geo. W. Buckner, Sect'y. The discussion of the Negro and Trade Unions during the Reconstruction, by E. L. Manley of Philadelphia; and a speech by Horace J. Bridges, leader Ethical Culture Society of Chicago on "The Democracy of the Reconstruction"

The sessions of the conference were held at the Carnegie Library, and the public meeting was held at the Congregational Church of which Rev. Washington Gladden was formerly the pastor, and the Rev. Irving Maurer is now the pastor.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood presided at the conference where plans were completed for a campaign of organization of Urban Leagues in the South, as well as the creation of additional movements in the Northern territory. It was reported that the League now has twenty-eight branches, with a budget last year of over $100,000 against one branch with a budget of $2500 seven years ago: that the organization is expending this year $102,500 in the prosecution of its work in employing eighty one colored persons on housing and employment conditions, salaries to carry on the League's activities which consist of improving and employment conditions, the development of recreational and amusement facilities, and the reduction of delinquency through work in the children's and adults' courts.

Paul G. Prayer, welfare worker of the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquean, Pa., gave a description of his activities there during the year. He has developed a hospital service for the thousands of employees of that company, with colored head nurses and assistants throughout; has reduced the labor turnover of the employees thru the development of recreational features, and improvement of housing, as well as fairer treatment on the part of foremen and superintendents. He investigated all cases of absences or wage disputes, and adjustments are made on the basis of the reports rendered—thus facilitating the work of supervision, and satisfying the men that their interests are safe.

Others present were John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Miss Eva Bowles, secretary of the colored work of the Young Women's Christian Association, who extended the greetings of their organization to the league. Addresses were made also by such prominent characters as President F. McKenzie of Fisk University, and Dr. DeBarry of Springfield, Mass.

The following resolutions adopted serve to illustrate the spirit of the conference:

Resolved, 1, That the National Urban League offer its services to all departments, bureaus, committees and boards in Washington which will have charge of any phase of the reconstruction work.

2. That through this proposed relation the local branches of the league will be made the medium for satisfactory readjustment of the Negro population, civilian and soldier, in their respective cities to such a degree as this may be found practicable.

3. That in cities where the National Urban League does not have affiliated movements, immediate steps be taken to organize Urban Leagues.

4. That so far as possible, regulations and legislation be watched in Washington by a representative who will ever be alert to matters of this character.

The League's construction program also includes work to aid in the reabsorption of excess Negro labor.

Arrangements for the conference were in the hands of Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and all local matters were handled by J. M Pollard, executive secretary of the Columbus League.

The annual meeting of the League is being held on Wednesday afternoon and evening, December 4th, at the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, at which time Mr. Arthur Gleason and Prof. Kelly Miller will make the principal address. Mr. James Weldon Johnson is also to speak on the subject of "Nergo Labor and Reconstruction"

TO SEE SERVICE AS REGULAR SOLDIERS

Feb. 7 1918.

Major General John Biddle, acting Chief of Staff of the United States Army, while addressing the members of the 367th Infantry at the opening of the Buffalo Auditorium Friday of last week at Camp Upton, stated that the stevedore regiments would sooner or later see service in the trenches and would be given a chance to fight for their country as regular soldiers.

General Johnson also stated that thousands of colored troops would be sent to France to take part in the world war.

Several stevedore regiments made up of colored men are already in France, it is said.

DAY NURSERY STARTS DRIVE FOR $1,500 "FOR THE BABIES"

Daily Herald 6-4-18

The big drive for 1,500 to help take care of the babies at the Day Nursery, pay off their mortgage and put the institution on an easier running basis, without any great strain, was launched on Sunday at Metropolitan M. E. Church at 3 P. M. Mrs. Jennie Ross, the president of the organization, was in charge of the big meeting, whose slogan was "Patriotism, Sacrifice and Service."

The Church was packed. The meeting was all and more than could have been espected. The program was excellent.

The audience sang "Faith of Our Fathers" after which invocation was given. Mr. F. Henry Waters made the introductory remarks. Rev. R. W. S. Thomas, pastor of the church, then spoke in interest of the great work. Rev. Samuel Johnson, pastor of Trinity A. M. E. Church, made the principal address. A report of the great work of the NURSERY was made, after which Dr. W. S. McCard made the final appeal. Miss Ursula Guy, Mrs. Nellie Mary Brown rendered musical selections.

A very liberal collection was lifted.

The officers of the Nusery are Mrs. J. H. Ross president; Mrs. L. V. Garrett, vice; E. B. Johnson secretary, and N. B. Grooms, treasurer.

CONFERENCE OF URBAN LEAGUE HELD IN N. Y.

The New York Age. Jan. 2, 1918.

The opening session of the conference of affiliated organizations of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, held to discuss the work of the national organization and the attitude Negro labor should take toward the recent overtures made by the American Federation of Labor, was held Tuesday morning at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, Dr. E. P. Roberts presiding.

One of the features of the morning session was the address of William Graves, a member of the Chicago branch, who told of the effective work being done by the league in Chicago. Mr. Graves stated that Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist, was willing to finance the erection of model houses for colored people in Chicago provided the Urban League pointed out in a practical way how such a step should be taken.

Nearly five hundred persons were present at the meeting held Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, which was presided over by Hon. Chas. W. Anderson. Interesting reports were made by representatives of affiliated groups.

Roger N. Baldwin discussed economic and housing conditions existing in East St. Louis, Ill. He said a branch of the league is being formed in that city to create better relations between the races and that already $ 1,000 had been given to start the work there. The cause of the East St. Louis riots, according to Mr. Baldwin, was due to the improper attitude of the railroads, packing houses and other corporations.

The Rev. T. H. Dwelle, representing the Colored Civic Improvement League of Augusta, Ga., told of improved conditions in his city as the result of cooperation between the white and colored people.

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League at Pittsburgh, made an encouraging report showing that white and colored people were beginning to appreciate the work of the league in the 'Smoky City"; that white organizations and citizens at first apathetic toward the league were beginning to give financial aid.

The conditions reported in Columbus, O., showed that there was a great lack of interest on the part of white people in the colored people of the colored people in themselves; that the housing conditions were very bad and the city authorities were lukewarm in their support. Miss Elsie Mountain, the worker, declared, however, that she was not discouraged.

Representatives Make Reports.

Others taking part in Tuesday evening's session were:

Singing, "America," audience; invocation, the Rev. L. G. Jordan; words of welcome, Dr. W. W. Brown; introduction of chairman of meeting, Hon. Fred R. Moore; introductory remarks by chairman, Hon. Charles W. Anderson; "The National Urban League, Its Purposes and Achievements," E. K. Jones executive secretary National Urban League; "The League's Educational Program and Accomplishments in Nashville," George E. Haynes, educational secretary National Urban League "Philadelphia Armstrong Association, A. L. Manly, secretary Industrial Department; 'Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women," Mrs. S. W. Layten, secretary; "Newark Negro Welfare League," W. M. Ashby, executive secretary; "Chicago Urban League," T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary; 'Norfolk Travelers' Aid Work," Mrs. H. A. V. Proctor, worker; appeal for collection, Dr. A. Clayton Powell; "Trenton Urban League," the Rev. W. H. Batchelor; "Memphis," William N. Jones, secretary Memphis League; "White Plains Welfare League," Lawrence C. Jackson; "Englewood, Mr. Hinton, Englewood League for Social Service among Colored People; "Jersey City Welfare League, C. Bion Jones, and "New York City," Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald.

Mrs. John C. Dancy, Jr., and Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald furnished the musical program.

Wednesday and Thursday meetings were held at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, E. K. Jones preseding Wednesday morning, Dr. George E. Haynes Thursday morning and Dr. R. R. Moton Thursday evening.

Alley-House Law to be Suspended.

Boston Journal April 27 1918

The proposed abandonment of the alley houses of this city which was to have taken effect July 1 by virture of a law passed by Congress in 1914, will be postponed until a year after the close of the war, if a bill presented this week by Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland, goes through. Housing conditions are so acute at this time that it is regarded as impossible to find homes for the 10,000 persons, mostly colored, who would be evicted by the alley law if it is permitted to stand. It is the consensus of opinion that the operation of the law will be suspended until a reasonable period after the close of the war. Rev. J. Milton Waldron, president of the committee on housing in the District, has done some excellent work in bringing this matter to the attention of the people and to the authorities.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1918

THE SHOOTING OF NEGRO SOLDIER STEVEDORES.

Daily Herald
Mar. 8, 18

On Saturday night disorderly Negro soldier stevedores were fired upon by white regulars, and one killed, one probably fatally wounded, and another less seriously wounded. The stevedores were said to have been engaged in the lawless act of assaulting with bricks and bottles a store wherein a clerk was employed who had ill-treated a stevedore. In thus attacking the store or its inmates, and leaving camp without leave, the stevedores violated the civil law, as well as the military law. They should have been arrested, tried and punished for their offenses according to the laws, rules and regulations of the military code.

We know of no civil or military law which requires the shooting of men who endeavor to evade arrest without resistance unless known to be guilty of heinous crime.

In certain sections of the United States it is common and usual to shoot fleeing Negroes accused or suspected of trivial offenses. In the present crisis, when the government is face to face with the most terrible war in its history, and needs the willing support of every class, the very humblest of its citizens, does not seem an opportune season to introduce into the Army the Southern habit of the wanton murder of men because they are Negroes.

The Stevedores at Newport News would not have been fired upon and two probably killed and a third wounded had they not been Negroes. Had they been white stevedores not a shot would have been fired upon them unless they had exhibited violent resistance. They would never have been shot in the back while running. They would have been rounded up by the arresting squad, or arrested when they returned to camp, tried by court-martial and punished for whatever infraction of the military or civil law they committed. They were fired upon and two killed because they were Negroes. That should not be forgotten.

We hope the shooting of these men will be searchingly investigated, and the officer who ordered them to be fired upon will be held accountable for the brutal deed.

We have the fullest confidence in the President and his generous and just Secretary of War, and do not believe they sanction or approve of the killing of Negroes in such manner.

Negroes are loyal, devoted and faithful to the government, as they should be and they do not expect brutal and murderous treatment in return for loyalty and patriotism.

HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS IS PROVIDED

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
MARCH 10, 1918

Nurse's Struggle to Care for Needs in Cleveland is Rewarded.

Physical, Moral and Spiritual Standards Guarded by Association.

With $1.75 in her pocket, a nurse's diploma from a Charleston, S. C., hospital in her hand, and a firm determination to "make good" as her only capital, a young colored woman arrived in Cleveland some thirteen years ago, having made her way here because friends down south had told her that Cleveland was a "fine city."

She did "make good" in her profession and continued as a nurse for several years, but she soon came into contact with many colored girls who, like herself, had come to Cleveland in search of work because it was a "fine city." These girls, less experienced and able than she, met many difficulties, the greatest of which were in finding proper lodgings and a place to spend their free time, and in obtaining employment.

She therefore started a club for them where they were given wholesome recreation and taught proper standards of living. A club, however, did not fulfill all the needs of these girls, so she determined to start a home where they could find protection and friends. Though she encountered great opposition, for several years she gave her entire time to the matter, living on what she had saved.

Today, as a result of her efforts, the Phillis Wheatley Association stands at 2265 E. 40th street, the friend of colored women in Cleveland, giving accommodations in 1917 to 367 girls, and obtaining employment for 2,004 girls in that year. The woman who has been its moving spirit was Miss Jane E. Hunter, who has been the general secretary since the association was opened in June 1913 through the interest and generosity of a number of citizens.

The purpose of the Phillis Wheatley Association is "to provide a temporary home for colored girls who are in the city, and to be a social and educational center for the colored people in Cleveland." Until recently its boarding home had a capacity for only twenty-five girls, although as many as thirty-eight have been cared for at one time. Nourishing meals are served at a very low price, and to these girls outside as well as those living in the home may come.

One of the important endeavors of the home is to set up and maintain standards—physical, moral and spiritual. Habits of neatness and cleanliness are inculcated; the house is a home for the girls where they may entertain callers, or where their friends may call for them to take them out, instead of meeting them on the streets.

Vespers on Sunday afternoons are so well attended that people are often turned away for lack of room. At these meetings talks on efficiency, industrial problems or on various phases of civic and social problems are given, bringing to the girls and their friends a new understanding of their civic and social responsibilities and training them in northern ways.

An employment agency is conducted by the association, to which last year 4,000 girls came in search of work and through it trained nurses, seamstresses, office girls, maids for banks, stores, etc., house maids, nurse girls cooks and waitresses and day workers were sent out to fill the positions for which calls came. The salary of one secretary is paid by the state city labor exchange, but at least three workers are needed to take care of the volume of calls.

The employment department grew from 1,061 applications for work in 1916 to 4,000 applications in 1917. The rapid migration of people from the south has doubled the colored population of Cleveland in something more than a year, and has brought hundreds of inexperienced and untrained colored girls to the city and to the congestion of the Central avenue district.

These girls, many of them from southern plantations, totally unused to city ways and city conveniences, constitute a tremendous problem which Miss Hunter has not had funds, equipment or workers to meet. They need instruction in how to dress, in the use of gas stoves, electric lights, indoor water supply and laundry conveniences as well as in cooking and service in the home. Instruction is being given in domestic science, but the equipment is meager and the need is great.

Although 3,144 calls for workers were received in 1917, only 2,004 of the 4,000 girls applying for work could be placed in these positions because the rest were not sufficiently trained or rightly trained for the work demanded.

Up to this time the work has been carried on in a three-story house which long ago proved too small to meet the demands which were put upon it. To meet these needs the association has purchased the apartment at the corner of Central avenue S. E. and E. 40th street, next to its present location, the lease on which expires in July of this year. Many of the rooms in the new building are already in use as an "overflow" from the main house, and 367 girls were accommodated in 1917 as against 246 in 1916.

The new building will make possible the housing of 105 girls, a gymnasium, rooms for instruction in domestic science and more space for the employment department.

For remodeling and equipping this new building $18,000 is needed and must be raised before summer. Every effort is being made by the trustees to obtain the necessary funds. Mrs. A. T. Hills is president of the board, Mrs. W. H. Merriam, vice president; Mrs. A. R. Teachout, jr., second vice president; Mrs. W. S. Biggs, secretary, and J. R. Wylie of the Cleveland Trust Co., treasurer.

The association is not yet a member of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, but it co-operates very closely with that body, which has for some time been studying and working on the problems of the colored people in Cleveland. The executive committee of the federation, at its last meeting, strongly indorsed the work of the Phillis Wheatley association and the efforts of the association trustees to raise the $18,000 needed.

"I know of no more urgent problem in the city than that on which Miss Hunter and the Phillis Wheatley association are working," said S. C. Kingsley, director of the federation, yesterday. "Money invested in this work, it seems to me, will yield the greatest possible returns. It is a veritable bargain counter in philanthropy."

$50,000 SOCIAL CENTRE PROJECT

Community Work to Be Carried On In a Large Scale in Northwest Baltimore by Dr. A. J. Mitchell

Should the plans of Rev. Albert J. Mitchell carry, within the near future settlement work in Northwest Baltimore will be carried on in a large scale and $50,000 will be at his disposal with which to carry on the work.. During his pastorate at Ames Memorial M. E. hurch, Dr. Mitchell has been keenly interested in the social needs of the community and the present plans for this work in Northwest Baltimore have been the result of a carful study of the needs of the neighborhood.

According to a survey presented to the Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal hurch by Dr. Mitchell, there are approximately twenty-five thousand colored people in the district bounded by Fulton avenue, McCulloh street, North avenue and Lafayette avenue. In this entire district there are few institutions catering to the social needs of the people. The large number of saloons, pool rooms and dance halls noted in the survey show the immediate need for some countracting influence. The plans presented include the erection of a larg community hall in which the various social activities of the neighborhood may be carried on; and a day nursery for the benefit of the large number of mothers, who, in many instancs, have no place to leave their children when they are compelled to go out to work.

Th building will be erected on the lots owned by Ames Church at the corner of Gold and Calhoun streets. The property is now being used by the city as a school building for colored children, an annex to the Robert Brown Elliott School. An appropriation has already been made by the city for the erection of an adeguate school building for this neighborhood, thus making the old building unnecessary.

The appropriationo of $50,000 by theh hurch Extension department will come from a $15,000,000 fund which the general church is endeavoring to raise within the next five years for just such purposes as has been urged by Dr. Mitchell for Northwest Baltimore. The church is recognizing the need for a broader community work, and seems to be getting away from thh idea that the mission of the pastor is simply to preach on Sunday and hold one prayer meeting a week. There is a general feeling among the laity that this new scheme will find a larger field for ministerial activity, giving to him more of the responsibility for the social condition of his community.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATE
MAY 27, 1918

FOR NEGRO REST ROOM.

All of the funds derived from a dance to be given Monday night at the Temple Roof Garden, through the kindness of William Washington, manager, will be devoted to the negro rest room.

Some Observations of the Training of Negro Soldiers at the Petersburg Camp. Dean of Morgan College Found Much Discrimination Practiced There. Says Y. M. C. A. Service Is Good But Very Inadequate.

Dr. William Pickens, dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, recently concluded a visit to several of the army cantonments. His impressions of Camp Lee, Virginia, were unfavorable and are expressed in the following letter to The Journal and Guide:

"I am an American citizen. My opinion is, that I am patriotic. And what is more than my own opinion, is the opinion of a considerable number of other people, white and colored, that I am patriotic. Of one thing I am sure: that I wish the best things for my own native land, and wish to see it foremost among the nations of the earth. In that spirit I make the following observations; for he who reads, may be able to help. A blind confidence, falsely held, will do no good. "The truth shall make you free."

"I care litlte for sectional or color prejudices: the right sort of white man can lead the colored men, as well as the right sort of colored man; and the right sort of white man from North Carolina is better than the wrong sort of white man from Massachusetts. I do know that it requires some extra care to get the right sort of white man from North Carolina. I met several of the right sort of white officers at Camp Lee. Two of them were on the platform with me, as a thousand Negro soldiers sat there before us, clothed in clean khaki and looking like a fine collection of bronze gods from vanished civilization.

The white man at the left was a first lieutenant from the North and the one at the right was a captain from North Carolina, educated in the colleges of North Carolina. These two men were equally noble, and are equally fit to lead these colored men. And both of them, wth a few others, are doing and will do their best to counteract the evil influences and remedy the shortcomings which I shall mention.

What He Found There.

"1. In the first place, Camp Lee is at Petersburg, Va., one of the worst towns in the United States, so far as colored men are concerned.

"2. There are no colored commisioned officers at Camp Lee.

"3. None of the colored men there, altho, some are college boys, have been admitted to the training school for officers.

"4. The Y. M. C. A. service and accommodation for the colored troops is very good, but very inadequate.

"Petersburg did not want colored soldiers in this cantonment at all. But the admirable head of the war department said they most either have colored soldiers or no cantonment. And the way in which it loves its colored soldiers is shown by the fact that the black man in khaki who met me, tried for half an hour to get some jitney or taxi driver to take us out to the camp,—with the result that we had finally to walk to the electric line. Not being able to keep out Negro soldiers Petersburg next demanded that there should be no colored officers of any rank. Of course, the United States of America refused to sign any treaty with Petersburg. But today there is at any rate no Negro commissioned officer at Camp Lee. * * *

Colored Soldiers "Bell-Hops."

"Now, thirdly. Even at Camp Meade, Md., there are a few colored boys in the officers' school. But at Camp Lee the Negro boys are only servants and waiters in the school. With characteristic Southern sarcasm somebody picked the two best drilled companies of colored boys and sent them over as "bell-hops" at the officers' school. This takes these two companies about five miles from the rest of the colored soldiers and isolates them. You will understand their misfortune even better when I speak of

Continued on Page Eight.

the Y. M. C. A. work.

"I am interested in these boys, of course. But I am also interested in the welfare of my country, and I know that these things will hinder the development of its Negro soldiers and sap out of its moral constituency some of the best contributions which it can render the service.

Colored Men Ordered Into Service Battalions.

"Some of the petty officers have also taken advantage of the drafted colored men to get them into the service battalion. The "service battalion" is simply the drudgery section of the engineers' corps,—the men who do the rough work for the engineers. The enlisted man has the right to volunteer for this service; but before they knew that they had the right to choose, many colored draftees were ordered into service battalion,—and of course they obey orders.

Y. M. C. A. Facilities Ill-Proportioned

"And now as to the Y. M. C. A. Those big-minded patriots who are contributing time and money to this work, should take note, for they more than any others can have influence in this matter. It is said that there are less than fifty thousand soldiers at Camp Lee and that 7,000 of these are colored. But in addition to many other institutions maintained for white men by the Knights of Columbus and others, they have eleven out of the twelve buildings of the Y. M. C. A. The full significance of this will not be gotten unless you hold in mind the fact that a Negro soldier at Camp Lee can get absolutely no sort of service from the Y. M. C. A. buildings for the whites,—not evenl a postage stamp or a drink of water. Those two companies of colored boys who are serving as waiters at the school for officers, tho they are five miles from the building for colored men, cannot get from the Y. M. C. A. nearest them a piece of paper on which to write to their mothers. I advised the staff at the colored building to endeavor to get permission to send daily a messenger to them with supplies. A soldier's duties are so exacting that he can seldom go five miles from his post. On the other hand, three or four hundred whites,—not even a postage stamp or to be a little nearer the colored Y. M. M. C. A. quarters than to any white quarters, are willingly accorded every service and courtesy of the colored building. And we hope the colored staff will eternally stick to that principle.

Conditions Different at Camp Stuart.

"The next day I visited Camp Stuart, at Newport News, where there are Negro commissioned officers from captains down, including Captain Spencer of Maryland, and Captain Pryor of Massachusetts. But at Camp Hill nearby, where the colored men are in service battalion, as stevedores, with no colored officers, I heard that conditions are more embarrassing than at Camp Lee.

"A white officer in charge of Negro troops, who neglects his opportunity to give them the best he has, perhaps does not realize that he is doing his uttermost to demonstrate for all time to come that the best officer for Negro soldiers is the Negro officer. From what I saw I have no doubt that the black soldiers that are being officered by black men, will prove themselves superior.

"I slept with the boys, I talked with the boys, I sympathized with them. They wanted to send me to somebody's house. I would not. They wanted me to accept sheets with my blankets. I would not. I fared with them. I love my country—and them."

COLORED OFFICER NEEDED

N BRUNSWICK N J HOME NEWS
AUGUST 13, 1918

Rev. Elias Jackson Tells City Commissioners That the Colored Race of City Is Being Neglected—Relates Demoralized Conditions in Second Ward.

Declaring that the existing social conditions in the Second Ward among the colored people are demoralizing, that vice reigns unmolested and that the health of his flock in this community is in jeopardy, Rev. Elias Jackson, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church renewed his request for the appointment of a colored police officer to patrol this denizen, at the regular meeting of the City Commissioners this morning. Rev. Jackson expressed the belief that the naming of a colored officer is the only solution of the problem.

"We colored folks of the Second Ward are not being treated in a fair manner," Rev. Jackson told the Commissioners. "We pay taxes the same as the white folks and are entitled to just the same recognition, but we are not getting it. We ask for a colored officer to patrol the Second Ward and you laugh at us.

"In the Second Ward at the present time there are many colored girls who refuse to work. They won't work and I believe the government has just the same right to draft our girls and make them work, the same as our men. They are a disgrace to our community for they daily live in crime. If we had a colored officer this state of affair would not exist," declared Rev. Jackson.

"Right at the very door of our churches in the Second Ward, colored and white boys shoot crap every Sunday, continued Rev. Jackson. Have we got to put up with this? Are we not going to get any protection? We pay our taxes, then why shouldn't we be shown some consideration and have our request granted?

"You gentlemen don't know what the sanitary condition of this ward is, especially in the thickly populated colored section. Our streets are unpaved. We have no sidewalks and on a rainy day we baptize our feet from the tip of our toes to our ankles with mud. We want these streets improved, but for some reason or another we are compelled to live in this squalor.

Rev. Jackson then spoke of the large number of colored girls who come to this city every week-end from Trenton, Newark, Paterson and other places. He declared they thrive on the white men and are a menace to the health of the community. He ventured the opinion that if a colored officer was on duty they would be afraid to come here.

The colored minister declared that the colored population have united on Frank Joes for the appointment. He declared that Jones was a reformer and was now living a good Christian life. Rev. Jackson said the colored citizens own real estate in the Second Ward valued at $87,000 and in the entire city to the extent of $192,000.

Short Session.

The City Fathers held an exceptionally brief session. A large batch of bills were paid, but no other business of importance was transacted. No mention was made of the paving of upper Livingston avenue, or the repairing of the several streets of the city which are in a dangerous condition.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
FEBRUARY 17, 1918

PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION TO DIRECT NEGRO WELFARE

The Mound City Social Settlement, 2343 Randolph street, a [illegible] for negroes, has been turned over to the Provident Association, which in the future will direct its finances and its management.

The work will be in charge of the following committee: Rev. J. W. Day, Dr. C. H. Turner, Mrs. Sara C. Young, Miss Mary E. Bulkley, Dr J. W. McClellan, J. E. McWhorter, Lucille E. Lowenstein, M. J. Gilliam, Mrs. Percival Chubb and Mrs. H. A. Smith.

An effort will be made to have the city open a playground for negro children in the vicinity of the settlement.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1918

Handsome Stand of Colors Presented the Infantry by General George E. Bell, Jr., Commander Thirty-third Division on Behalf of Chicago Daily News—Colonel Franklin A. Denison, Commander 370th, Responded in a Great Speech—Every Member of the Regiment Was On His Toes—Drilling Was Perfection Personified—Generals Bell and Blanding Visibly Impressed With the Showing Made by These Dusky Warriors—Houston Boy Brought Out the Colors.

The Houston Observer
March 9, 1918

Monday morning at 11 o'clock on the regimental parade grounds of the 370th Infantry, Camp Logan, a stand of colors was presented the regiment by General George E. Bell, commandant at the camp, on behalf of the Chicago Daily News. Colonel Franklin A. Denison, commanding the race regiment, accepted the colors and responded in an able manner to General Bell's presentation speech.

In presenting the colors, General Bell said: "It is up to you men to uphold the traditions of the American people and be an honor to your race. You have a wonderful opportunity to bring honor to the nation you will represent in this great war, which we must win. I believe you will do your part."

In his speech of acceptance, Colonel Denison remarked: "This is not the first time the race has fought on foreign fields for their country. These men have been tried before and can be depended upon to bring these standards back home with full honors. They believe in their country and for them the duty upon which they are about to enter is not an arduous one, because in our going we hope that the race will receive GREATER PRIVILEGES and OPPORTUNITIES. If these men should not come back in person, you may be sure it will be written of them that they did their full duty. If we don't bring the colors back, you might as well make up your mind to be ruled from Europe."

On the platform where the presentation occurred, were General George E. Bell, Jr., and aide, Captain Frank Baackes, Jr., General A. H. Blanding and aide, Lieutenant Harry Cooper, Colonel Franklin A. Denison and his adjutant, Captain John H. Patton.

Prior to the presentation, Company M, of Metropolis, Ill., in command of the senior captain—Captain Arthur Williams—of the third battalion, under Major Otis B. Duncan, had the honor of bringing out the colors, Lieutenant Horace Burke, a Houston product and one who is not ashamed of his native soil, enjoying the signal honor of bringing the colors forth from the colonel's tent to the parade grounds. This honor fell to this company because it is the senior company of the senior battalion.

Speaking alliteratively, the ceremony was impressive, imposing and inspiring. In the army vernacular the men "knew their stuff and peeled their onion."

After the ceremony had been concluded the regimental band struck up "Illinois," and as the strains wafted upon the balmy spring breezes the khaki clad soldiers retreated from the scene of new triumphs amid the plaudits of their comrades who did not participate in the escort to the colors.

Maintaining its reputation as a pace setter, the 370th Infantry is the only regiment at Camp Logan to carry out the most difficult of all military ceremonies, the escort to the flag, which was done so perfectly that it evoked a smile of satisfaction and delight from Generals Bell and Blanding. General Blanding is brigade commander of the 185th brigade, comprising the 369th (former 15th New York) and 370th (former 8th Illinois) regiments.

This ceremony—originally scheduled for Sunday morning, when a large number of civilians could have witnessed the same—because of the hour of its occurrence, was only witnessed by members of the military establishment, excepting about 12 male civilians, including The Observer Man, who were successful in passing the sentries and beholding the banner demonstration of the only regiment in the American army commanded by race officers.

URBAN LEAGUE PLANS POST-WAR WORK

Chicago Defender
12-7-18

Problems of Reconstruction Main Topic of League at Columbus Conference

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The third annual conference of the National League on Urban Condition Among Negroes was held in this city on Monday and Tuesday, November 25th and 26th. Executive secretaries were present from the following cities: Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, E. St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, New York, St. Louis. In addition to the secretaries present were L. Hollingsworth Wood (white), president of the organization; John T. Emlen (white), of Philadelphia; William C. Graves (white), secretary to Julius Rosenwald; and Horace J. Bridges (white), and others of the executive board.

The features of the meeting were papers on the problem of Migration of our people during the post-war period, by James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League; a report of the E. St. Louis experiment of the league, by George W. Buckner, secretary; the discussion of the Negro and trade unions during the reconstruction, by E. L. Manley, Philadelphia, Pa.; and a speech by Horace J. Bridges, on "The New Democracy of the Reconstruction." The sessions of the conference were held at the Carnegie Library, and the public meeting was held at the Congregational church, of which Rev. Washington Gladden was formerly the pastor.

A recommendation was sent to the national executive committee to change the name of the organization from the "National League On Urban Conditions Among Negroes" to the "National Urban League."

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 18, 1918

Negroes to Do Their Part.

Jackson, Miss., April 17.—The negro co-operative agricultural, health and educational congress, recenty in session at Yazoo City, adopted meais of getting in touch with the colored citizens of Mississippi so as to encourage them to do their whole duty for the government. J. W. Hair, president of the organization, is in Jackson, and says the state has been divided into two districts, and meetings will be held at Jackson July 18 and 19, Clarksdale August 7 and 8. Delegates to these meetings will be chosen in July. District congresses will be held at Hattiesburg, July 4 and 5; Grenada, July 9 and 10; Yazoo City, July 11 and 12; Lexington, July 16 and 17; Sunflower City, July 26 and 27; Belzoni, July 23 and 24; Greenville, July 16 and 17.

The object of this organization, according to President Hair, is for community betterment through co-operation, the improvement of farm life; the preservation of health; agricultural and industrial uplift through co-operation, and the production of foodstuffs.

Helping the Negro Win Out

PHILADELPHIA has a large negro population, and here, as elsewhere, this population presents almost as many problems as the larger white element.

Ever since the civil war freed the negro, he has been a problem to himself as well as to others. In the first place, he had to adjust himself instantly to a situation which, in many of its essentials, had been a matter of slow growth for the white race.

To him was given what others had had to work for thru generations and as a natural result, he found it difficult to make the best use of these new privileges and civic relationships.

It was not smooth sailing for him then and it has not yet become smooth sailing in many ways. He still needs guidance and help, and to give him this in the best possible measure is the basic aim of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, which, in its tenth annual report, just issued, reveals a measure of sane philanthropy that deserves wide recognition and support.

While the war has been changing conditions for every other race it has opened new possibilities for the negro.

"New industrial opportunities have been presented," says the report in question, "and people have been in a state of mind to see as never before the need for constructive education for the negro family and for increased efficiency in many lines of activity."

To help meet this need in the most complete manner possible, the Armstrong Association has given itself to such activities as are most constructive in developing colored people to take advantage of their wider chances. And in a manner which evidences a purpose to deal with conditions as they are and not as they might be imagined.

With a fairness which must react to the benefit of the race it seeks to serve, the association points out that while increasing numbers of negroes have been employed in northern industries during the last four years, in many cases they have not stayed long on one job and "the corporations have complained of great unreliability among them."

"If this great opportunity in industry is to be of value to the negro," say these true friends of his, "he must become so steady and reliable that after the war the corporations cannot afford to do without him and discharge him."

But, as is pointed out, it is as much the duty of the corporation to look behind existing tendencies among the negroes as to take an interest in the home life and recreation of white employes.

To encourage this necessary interest—for every effort must be made to deal fairly with this growing element in our working population—the association has brought to the attention of many of the larger corporations the need for better housing conditions among negroes generally and for the employment of negro welfare workers who will exercise among laborers of their race the same supervision and guidance so successfully employed among white workers in many communities.

The wisdom of such a course has been evidenced at Hog Island, where a negro welfare worker not only has kept a watchful eye over housing and employment problems, but has succeeded in placing considerable numbers in skilled work.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in some lines of skilled work the negro already has made remarkable progress. As the Armstrong Association shows:

One of the most important pieces of work in the opening up of permanent places is that for stationary engineers. There are few more important positions than that of chief engineer and custodian of large industrial plants and office buildings.

Thru efforts of the industrial secretary, the colored stationary engineers were organized and the campaign started to find positions for qualified engineers. The organization numbers more than fifty licensed men. We have secured placements for more than half in plants where negro engineers had never before been employed and all the other men are employed in permanent jobs at good wages. Nineteen of our placements are chief engineers in charge of some of the largest power plants in Philadelphia.

Of this number five are chief engineers in large hotels; three, chief engineers of large institutions; three, chief engineers in large hospitals, and eight, chief engineers at large industrial plants. Besides these, thirty or more are chief engineers of smaller plants or are employed as second engineers under white chiefs. We have been able to be of help in a similar way to the firemen. In three months prior to June 15, twenty-five firemen secured work in the same character of buildings to the amount of $27,840.

This is only one line of work in which negroes are making good. For during the past year the association has placed, for instance, thirty-one bricklayers, twenty clerks, twelve nurses and smaller numbers of workers in a score of other skilled lines. In the same period it has secured positions for more than 2000 domestics, and placed for negroes fifty-seven contracts of various sort, representing a total expenditure of more than $110,000.

The grand total of the value of its placements mounts to more than $250,000, and indicates a degree of efficiency which, if widened by more work of this sort, eventually would do more to lift the negro out of his rut than all the efforts of less practical "reformers" could accomplish in decades.

For the negro needs actual guidance rather than good advice. He is too young in freedom to be able to fully appreciate his responsibilities. Not unnaturally, under the circumstances, he misunderstands himself. And when there is added to these surroundings which, by nature and climate, are so different from his accustomed habitat, a situation results which calls for a large measure of expert as well as sympathetic guidance.

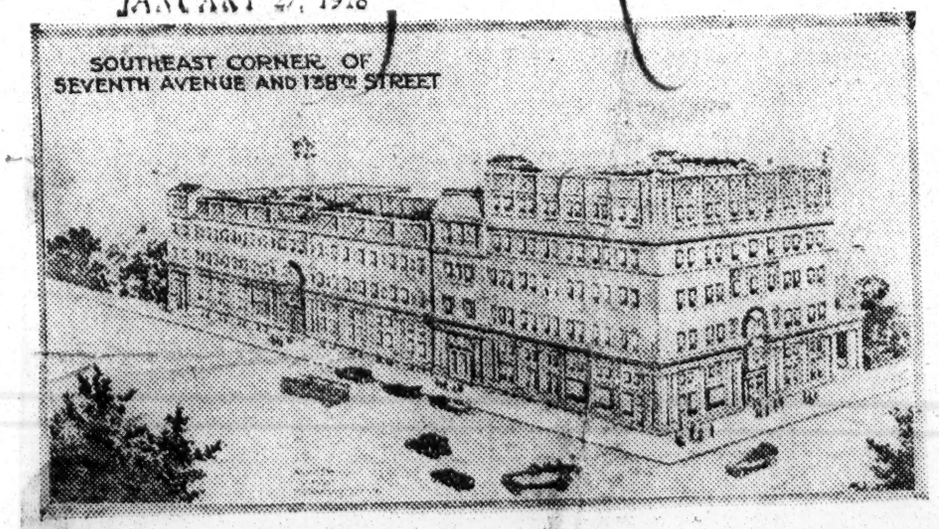
Here we have a considerable segment of our population—a large group which is peculiarly subject, in this climate, to tuberculosis and other diseases aided and abetted by overcrowding and under-nourishment—with which it is necessary to deal at once kindly and justly.

In countless instances these people have shown their ability not only to serve well, but to successfully handle supervising jobs. Necessarily, their progress is slower than that of races which have had centuries longer in which to catch step with the advancing age and rapid changes.

But they are progressing and they must be helped to make further advances, for, as the Armstrong Association says, "possibly it is difficult to tell whether or not our service is a greater service to the white people than to the colored people."

Proposed Negro Social Centre in Harlem

N Y CHERALD
JANUARY 27, 1918



A SOCIAL centre for negroes is projected in Harlem, provided negotiations which are reported to be well advanced are consummated.

As announced in the HERALD last week, contracts were executed for the purchase of a plot of twelve lots at the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and 138th street from the estate of Curtis B. Pierce. The Cruikshank Company negotiated the transaction.

The venture will be owned and operated by the Van-Astor Company, W. H. Butler, president, and Louis F. Baldwin, manager.

The construction and financing of the operation will be conducted under a general contract by the Seventh Avenue and 138th Street Company, Kort Berle, president.

The plans of the building, which will be seven stories high, have been prepared by Arne Delhi, architect, and the total cost of the project is estimated at $1,000,000. The enterprise will embody all the features of a modern club house and hotel combined, and it is intended that it shall be national in scope.

PEORIA ILL. JOURNAL
MARCH 6, 1918

EXTEND CHARITY WORK TO NEGRO

Special Social Service Worker to Be Appointed. Plan Outlined.

Reconstructive and relief work of the Associated Charities is to be extended to the colored population of Knoxville, according to a plan which is in process of development by the joint work of the organization and leading colored citizens of the city.

The plan as thus far developed contemplates the appointment of a colored social service worker whose work among the colored people will be similar to the work of the present social service workers connected with the Associated Charities among the white people of the city. It will be social reconstructive work.

This social service worker for the colored population will have headquarters at the Associated Charities and her work will be under the guidance of that organization.

For the purpose of selecting the colored social service workers and to devise plans for financial co-operation of the colored population and securing their united support, a committee was recently appointed by the ministers' association of the colored churches which is composed of J. A. Crump, J. W. Tate, S. M. Seymour, S. A. Downer and Owen Carrington. This committee will appoint six men from whom will be selected by the Associated Charities a committee of three men. This will be the advisory committee for the work among the colored population and will represent them in all joint discussion with the Associated Charities of methods of proceedure in the proposed social service work and in plans for its progress.

This committee will act in an advisory way in the selection of the colored social service worker, but right of selection is reserved to the Associated Charities.

The salary of the social service worker will be contributed by the colored population. For this purpose the committee named will enlist the colored churches and secure names of contributors in order to guarantee the salary. The relief work and all expenses connected therewith will be financed by the Associated Charities.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1918

Report Of Booker T. Washington Community Center

The Louisville News Feb. 15, 1918.

Newsboys Union Sunday School Department And Extension Branch Of The Urban League For 1917, With Prospective Plans For The Work For 1918

Twelve years ago Mrs. Bessie L Allen published a circular statement among the Colored Newsboys and Bootblacks of the city, asking that they meet and organize for charitable social and civic purposes. The first step in this direction was the organization of the Newsboys Improvement Club, which held their first meetings in the home of William Williams, better known as "Babe," who was one of the Colored veteran Newsboys, who was living at the time on the corner of Thirteenth and Green streets.

The club out grew the home of "Babe" and then began to meet at the home of Mrs. Allen, 1113 W. Madison street. But as time went on Mr. Harry Leslie and Mr. Nic Denunzio, white newsboys, began to interest themselves in the Colored work and met with the boys, thus encouraging a much larger membership. Then it became necessary to hold meetings in the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A., and for this courtesy we are indebted to Prof. A. E. Meyzeek who was then Chairman of the Board of Management of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Harry Leslie has engaged in Social work and Mr. Nic Denunzio is yet actively engaged in the welfare of the newsboys and is now a member of the city council.

The interest continued until it became necessary to meet oftener than once each week, then it was that we appealed to the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, for a meeting place in their building, corner Ninth and Magazine streets, which was granted. And for this courtesy we are indebted to Miss Martha V. Webster, who presented the matter before the U. B. F. & S. M. T. And now the institution is occupying the first and second floors of their new building.

Another newsboy who had to do with the history of the club was Spencer Robinson, who was considered the best news hustler in the business district of the city. A striking blow to the organization was the death of both of these veteran newsboys, "Spence" and "Babe" as they were called by all who knew them.

"Babe" contracted a cold hustleing papers on the night of the election of Gov. A.E. Willson. His funeral was held at the Fifth St. Baptist church and was largely attended by both races. Mr. David B. G. Rose, then manager of the circulation department of the Evening Post, and now chairman of the Board of Public Wroks, attended the funeral and was seated with the delegation of colored newsboys.

"Ben Dunn" was considered the busy hustler at the postoffice corner. He was well liked by the employers of the custom house, and today is in the service of the Federal Government as mail carrier, making support for himself.

"Curtis McGramet" was the next most popular hustler, who held down the corner at Fourth and Broadway, wtih Lawrence Briggs. Each of these young men finished their High School education and are making good citizens.

"Clinton Vance" was said to be the black "Pat Murphy," so energetic was he at the business that he frequently made $22 per week from the street trade. "Clint" as he is called, is in the draft list and wants to go to the front for Uncle Sam.

There are a number of boys who have made friends among the business men of the city, and are holding good positions in Louisville and in other cities, all of which is very gratifying to know. Today there are 159 Colored newsboys regularly on the job.

Another step in progress for the institution was the organization of an Afternoon Sunday school. This feature of the work was introduced throughout the country among newsboys by John E. Gunckle of Toledo, Ohio, who was called the "Fahter of the Newsboys," and who wrote many interesting books on the life of boys engaged in the street trades. We proceeded with the Sunday school having secured a constitution from the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, an organization for the development of Sunday school work since the year 1824. The first afternoon session of the school was held in the "old U. B. F. and S. M. T. hall, with Misses Martha V. Webster, Maria Johnson, Laura E. Reeves, Mrs. Allen-Gaston, Morton, and George Brown.

Gaston was drowned, George went to the army, Miss Johnson remained with the work until she left the city, making her home in New Castle, Pa. During her stay in the city she was a teacher in the public school, and organist of the Sunday school.

Laura Elizabeth is a member of the Fifth St. Baptist church and Sunday school, a pupil of the Central High School, and is the oldest Honor Roll member of the Newsboys Union Sun-School,having never missed a Sunday other than for illness or death in her family. She received the first gold medal to be awarded for meritorious work, which was donated by Mr. A. T. Macdonald, then Secretary of the Louisville Commercial Club.

The work seemed very prosperous up to this point, when Mrs. Mattie Black Tucker, founder of the Newsboys Evening School for white boys, and now principal of one of the white public schools, became interested in the plan of work among the Colored boys. She interested Miss Mary Helm, a relative of Mrs. James P. Helm; Mrs. Kendall, Alexander and Burdett, Mr. Theodore Ahrens, and a number of white friends, and insisted that the objects of work among the Colored and white boys be similar. And with this suggestion, "Elemosynary Articles of incorporations were filed with the hops of broadening all phases of the work and to place it on firmer basis.

The growth of the Sunday school from four pupils today has an enrollment of 575, with an average attendance of more than 300 each Sunday.

The work of the Sunday school is regularly organized in all departments, from the Cradle Roll to the Home Department. There are three organized departments in the school, and most of the teachers have completed a third year standard teacher-training course, and received certificates, diplomas and certificates from schools of methods.

The classes are: Dorcas Circle, Kings Daughters, Ruth the Gleaner, Paul Lawrence Dunbar Memorial, Booker T. Washington Memorial, Little Sunbeams, Adult Community, Georgia G. Moore Memorial, Lydas, Kindergarten.

All special days are observed as are outlined in the working manual edited by Marion W. Lawrence, International Secretary, as nearly as possible.

With the spirit of the city youth yearning for group lifeand other physical activities, it was the thougnt of best to conserve this energy in the most profitable way, and which would prove the most helpful to him, and this brought us to the point of amending the original articles of incorporation to include the Social Center plan of work, together with the original objects of the work. And the institution is now known as the Newsboys Improvement Association, and the Booker T. Washington Community Center.

It has a membership with the National Community Center of New York, and much of the policy of the work including its social functions are conducted as are outlined, from the monthly social calender of this National organization.

The shoe repairing and making, the vacation school, cooking, canning work, Red Cross work, Girls' Club, Adult Groups, are all activities of the Center, serving for the industrial, moral and social betterment of the community. And in time, as the growth of the work demands, it is the hope that its influence will be more widley felt throughout the country.

The Institution is nonsectarian and undenominational, and is a non-commercial enterprise. That is to say, all funds received through any of the activities of the Center are appropriated to Community interests. It has no salaried officers.

Enrollment in Sunday school	575
Weekly attendance	370
New scholars rec'd during year	180
Attendance in weey day activities during the year	748
Visitors during the year	414
Total number children and visitors for the year	19,661
Letters, cards, circulars mailed in interest of the work	15,007
Missionary visits	2,250
Relief to needy families	109
Garments given	917
Pairs of shoes	81
Donations to Old Folks Home	$6.98
Donated to Red Cross Sanatorium	6.98
Donated to East End Nursery	6.98
Donated to 13th and Broadway A. M. E. Zion Church	5.00
Donated to East St. Louis Refugee Fund during the riot	20.00

The Eleventh Annual Community Christmas Tree, provided gifts and candy for children of the community, public schools, Orphans' Home, and other charitable institutions to the number of 1,750.

Mr. James B. Brown, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and who is associated with the work, is general treasurer of the Institution, and his books show that $431 was appropriated to the Christmas Fund.

Offerings through teh Sunday school amounted to $367.95.

Benefit of work from St. Augustine Catholic church, $40.00.

Thanksgiving Whist Social assisted by the Alpha Omega Social Club, $80.

Donation from the Charity, Pity, Literary Club, $3.

Donations from the Rejousiant Social Club, $2.

Monies received from all sources, including Sunday school offerings, Center activities and donations, $1,294.37.

Brought forward from 1917, $6.75.

Total for year, $1,301.12.

Money spent for Sunday school supplies, house furnishings, work benches, sewing machines, vacation school supplies, chairs, fresh air outing, Community Christmas tree, rentals, postage, and Sunday School Visitor, $1,291.12.

Leaving a balance in treasury $10.

Special days observed in the Sunday School:

Easter, when gifth were distributed to 540 children.

Children taken to Fern Creek Fair August 7, in free chartered cars, 980.

In the Rally Day parade, headed by the L. M. C. band, donated, 698.

Mothers' Day.

Temperance Day.

Boys and Girls' Day.

Decision Day—For Christ, 97.

These children were encouraged to join the churches of their choice.

Signers of temperance pledge, 189.

Officers of Newsboys Union Sunday S.

Mrs. Bessie L. Allen, Founder and Superintendent; Miss Jessie R. Carter, Asst. Supt.; Mrs. Corinne T. Hutcherson, Secretary; Miss Hattie Ellis, Assistant; Sec.; Miss Mary Huggins, Treasurer; Miss Pauline Hays, Musical Director.

Teachers.

Misses Mary Huggins, Charlesetta Whitehead, Consuella Edwards, Hullah New, Elizabeth Davis, Mayme Young, Laura Elizabeth Reeves, Bertha M. Lewis; Mesdames. Georgia Edwards, Willie Hunter, Messrs. T. H. Graham, T. William Jones.

Regular Substitutes.

Misses Atholene Payton, Carrie B. Pate, Clara Bell Donelson, Ethel White, Mesdames. Gertrude Bassett, Daisy McCoomer, Jennie Ross.

Librarians—Messrs. Omer A. Young and William Barton.

Ushers—Allen Towns, Alonzo Bell.

The weekly Bible study class is conducted by ministers of the Evangelistic Committee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Sunday School Committee.

Mrs. Bessie L. Allen, Dr. Geo. A. Joplin, Sec. Ky. S. S. Association; Miss Maud Vest, Miss Marion W. Broughton, Miss Mary F. Price, Atty. Huston Quinn, Dr. J. W. Eichelberger.

The Summer Vacation School was hepnomenal success covering four weeks of hte heated months, with 27 teachers and workers and closing in the various departments, and closing with appropriate exercises .Miss Jessie R. Carter, a teacher of the public schools, was principal. The management of the school, direction of general affairs was highly complimented by Mrs. James K. Skillman and Miss Marion W. Broughton, member of the National Committee on Daily Vacation Bible Schools. Text books were loaned by the Board of Education and a very encouraging letter was sent to

the school from Supt. O. L. Reid, of the Louisville Public Schools.

Habit talks, health lectures, Bible stories, excursion trips, visits to the moving picture shows, refreshments, were included in the program. Mr. A. B. McAfee, business manager of the Palace Theater, entertained the school and Mr. Watkins, manager of the Pythian, entertained the school at his theater.

All school subjects were taught, ranging from kindergarten work to classes in High School subjects.

Weaving, woodwork, clay-modeling, dressmaking, plain sewing, crocheting, embroidering, were taught under competent instructors. Exhibits of which were shown at the Commencement exercises.

Total enrollment for term was 485.
Total attendance for term was 4321.

Teaching Force.

Miss Jessie R. Carter, Principal; Prof. George W. Jackson, Misses Frances R. Pope, Mary E. Beard, Pauline Pollard, Pauline Hays, Huldah New, Ethel White, Lydia Branche, Scottie Davis, Clara Harding, Corinne T. Hutcherson, Maud Brown, Frances Owen.

Supervisor of Playground Activities and Amusements.

Miss Almira Brown.

High School Work.

Profs. J. E. Simpson, C. W. Houser.

Manual Training.

Misses Dovie Lee Frazier, Lydia Branche, Ethel White, Huldah New.

Domestic Science.

Miss Josephine Lawrence.

Needle and Art Work.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Bassett, Miss Evelyn Smith.

Sewing Department. ....

Misses Nannie Goodall, Atholene M. Peyton, Carrie B. Pate, Freda Nurse, Mary Brown, Mesdames. Willie Hunter, A. M. Patterson, Secretary.

The following officers and committees have been elected and appointed to serve the Booker T. Washington Community Center for 1198:

Mrs. Bessie T. Allen, Founder and President; Miss Atholene M. Peyton, Vice President; Prof. Geo. M. McClellan, 1st Vice Pres.; Mr. S. O. Johnson, 2nd V. P.; Miss Jessie R. Carter, Sec.; Miss Carrie B. Pate, Asst. Sec.; Mr. W. W. Spradling, Treasurer.

Executiev Committee.

Prof. Geo. W. Jackson, Chairman; Mrs. Corinne T. Hutcherson, Misses Jessie R. Carter, Carrie B. Pate, Atholene M. Peyton, Mary Huggins, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Mrs. Edmonia G. Balkman, Miss Dovie Lee Frazier, Prof. W. L. Sanders, Mr. S. O. Johnson, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Messrs. Jas. H. Nunn, J. B. Cooper, Bazil L. Pierce, Henry Allen, David Steward, Profs. John O. Blanton, Prof. Geo. M. McClellan, Joseph S. Cotter, Mesdames. Lucy B. Porter, Julia B. Green, Willie Hunter, Georgia G. Edwards, Gertrude E. Bassett, Eliza Board, C. H. Duncan, C. H. Parrish, Cora Richardson; Rev. H. T. Medford, Atty. W. H. Wright, Rev. H. C. Weeden.

Advisory Board.

Chairman, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Judge Sam. W. Greene, Gen. Bennett H. Young, Judge Walter P. Lincoln, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Inst., Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Ada S. Woolfolk, Chief Probation Office Juvenile Court, Louisville; Mr. Jas. B. Brown, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Gen. Treasurer; Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker, founder Newsbboys' Evenmg School, Louisville; Mrs. Harry M. Bishop, director Children's Protective Association, Louisville; Col. Ludlow F. Petty, Chief of Police, Louisville; Col. Fred Levy, merchant-philanthropist, Miss Maud Vest, with M. E. C. South Board of Church Extension; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Pres. Colored Women's Training Sshool of the National Baptist Convention, Washington, D. C.; Judge Wm. Creiger, Juvenile Court, Louisville; Dr. Robt. R. Motonn, principal Tuskegee Inst., Tuskegee, Ala.; Rev. Geo. E. Joplin, Sec. Ky. S. S. Asso.;Mrs. Joanna Snowden Porter, Pres. N. W. Federation Colored Women's Clubs; Mr. Wade Sheltman, Louisville; Dr. Julia Ingrah, M. D.; Mr. Eugene K. Jones, Ex. Sec. Nat. League on Urban conditions among Negroes.

Auditing Committee.

W. H. Perry, Mrs. Lillian J. Simmons, Miss Ttholene M. Peyton, Mr. S. O. Johnson.

Finance Committee.

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Chairman; Atty. W. H. Wright, Mr. T. H. Graham, Mr. Wilson Lovett, Miss Frances R. Pope, Prof. W. H. Perry, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Miss Mary E. Beard, Miss Nannie Goodall, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. J. B. Cooper, Mr. William Warley.

Civic and Child Welfare.

Mrs. Julia B. Green, Chairman; Misses Bertha M. Thomas, Nannie Gooadall, Pauline Pollard, Pauline Hays, Clara Harding, Atholene M. Peyton, Carrie Pate, Jessie R. Carter, Josephine Lawrence, Maggie Tayloe, Clara Bell Donelson, Rebecca Guest, Georgia A. Lattimore, Maria Henry, Mary E. Beard, Charlotte Bryant, Consuella Edwards, Clara Harding, Ethel White, Lyda Branche, Eva Duvalle, Frances R. Pope, Huldah New, Frances Owens, Alberta Barry, Beatrice Carmichael, Pearl Roberts, W. Patti Barry; Mesdames. Bessie L. Allen, Maud Fowler, Willie Hunter, Rebecca Smith, Maggie Harris, Rosa McElroy, Bessie Etherly, Corinne T. Hutcherson, Georgie G. Edwards, Lizzie L. Pierce, Mary Spradling, Maggie Todd Rogers, Roxie Edwards, Florence McConn, Eliza Board, Willia Blackburn, Nannine Adams, Julia B. Green, Robert Oliver, C. H. Parrish, Edward Anderson, Minnie McAfee, Stella Smith; Messrs. Bazie L. Pierce, Wm. H. Steward. Profs. Wm. H. Perry, G. M. McClellan, A. E. Meyzeek, J. S. Cotter, John O. Blanton, James H. Garvin; Revs. C. H. Parrish, John H. Frank.

Social Committee. .....

Miss Atholene M. Peyton, Chairman; Misses Georgia A. Lattimore, Frances R. Pope, Rebecca Guest, Pauline Hays, Pauline Pollard, Beatrice Carmechial, Jessie R. Carter, Carrie B. Pate, Clara Hardin, Dovie Lee Frazier, Huldah New, Mary Huggins, Louise Wrightson, Alberta Barry, Merietta Picneks. Salome Worthington; Mary Lusby, Evelyn Wilson, Maria Henry Marguerite Tayloe, Nannie Goodall, Consuella Edwards, Lula Flint, W. Patti Barry, Marguerite Wintersmith; Mesdames Harriett W. Jordon, J. B. Cooper, Eva Christman, Nanineen Phillips, Lillian Johnson, Gertrude Bassett, Julia B. Green, Willie Hunter, Maud Fowler, Bessie L. Allen, Maud T. Ferguson, Blanche Speers, Beulah Nichols, Luvinia Gibson, Bessie S. Etherly, Cychia Oliver, Lucile Anderson, Carrie Oliver Calbert; Messrs. Henry Allen, Roscoe C. Simmons, John W. Pate, Alexander Brown, Joseph Calbert; Atty. W. H. Wright.

Red Cross Knitting Unit, No. 136.
Red Cross Sewing Unit, No. 67.

Miss Nannie Goodall, Chairman of Sewing Unit; Miss Rosa White, Chairman of Knitting Unit; Members—Misses Atholene M. Peyton, Jessie R. Carter, Carrie B. Pate. Charlotte Bryant, Margaret Tayloe, Louise Simpson, Lucy Jones, Izy Jones, Alberta Barry, Josephine Lawrence, Dovie Lee Frazier, Carrie M. Smith, Carrie M. Lyons, Jennie Bell Nolan, Edwina Andrews, Emma Bowman, Maria Spratt Brown, Emma Taylor, Pearl Roberts, Mamye Young, Hattie Ellis, Annica Thomas, Lucy Bland, Cora DeShea Barnett, Sallie May Stone, Vivian Glass, Mesdames. James Simpson, Rebecca Smith, Ida Stafford, Nannie Steward, Eliza Board, Lillian J. Simmons, Lottie Brannon, Barbara Lonas, Rosa McElroy, Emma Ellison, Marguerite Harris, Bessie Etherly, Bessie L. Allen, Alice Board, J. B. Cooper, Laura Brady, Nettie Stone, Florence McConn, C. H. Duncan, Neil Walton, Clara Porter, Robert L. Oliver, Carinne T. Hutcherson, Annie Young, Mary Jones, David Barnett, Jr.

Missionary and Charity Committee.

Mrs. Annie Young, Chairman; Misses Ada Perkins, Josephine McElroy, Nannie Goodall, Huldah New, Mesdames. Bell Thompson, Malissia Cass, Emma Nolan, Jennie Ross,Daisy McCoomer, Cora Richardson, Katie Adkins, Clara Porter, Ella Washington, Matilda Jordon, Annie Miller, Evelyn Carter, Mary P. Peyton, C. H. Duncan, Katie Weissiger, Lula James, Edward Anderson.

Sanitation and Health Committee.

Miss Bertha M. Thomas, Chairman; Mrs. Maggie T. Rogers, Maggie Harris, Dr. George Reid, Dr. A. S. Brock, Dr. W. H. Jackson, Dr. Maurice Blackburn.

Publicity Committee.

Mr. Henry Allen, Chairman; Messrs. Lee L. Brown, S. O. Johnson, Richard Randolph, I. Willis Cole, Wm. H. Warley, R. T. Berry, T. H. Graham,

Music, Literary and Forum Committee

Mrs. Gertrude E. Bassett, Chairman; Misses Pauline Hayes, Pauline Pollard, Dovie Lee Frazier, Charlotte Bryant, Ethel White, Mary Hicks, Evelyn Smith, Marietta Pickens, Jessie R. Carter; Mesdames. Lucy B. Porter, Lizzie L. Pierce, Willie Hunter Mr. G. W. Talbott, Prof. J. S. Cotter, Prof. George M. McClellan, Prof. W. A. Winstead.

Legal and Legislative.

Judge Samuel W. Green, Chairman; Gen. Bennett H. Young, Atty. W. H. Wright, Atty. A. Scott Bullitt, Judge Walter P. Lincoln, Atty Huston Quinn, Atty. Chas. F. Ogden, Hon. Phil H. Brown, Prof. Jas. H. Garvin, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons.

Committee on Occupation.

Lee L. Brown, Chairman; Messrs. W. H. Hunter, S. O. Johnson, Henry Allen, W. H. Lowery, John H. Phillips, Sylvester Hurley; Mrs. Eliza Board.

House Committee.

Mrs. Eliza Board, Chairman; Mesdames. Annie Young, Malissia Cass, Lillian J. Simmons, Lucy B. Porter, Beulah W. Nichols, Addie Duff, Rosa Grissom, Jennie Ross, Katie Wissigher, Mary P. Peyton, Miss Ada Perkins.

Religious Activities.

Rev. G. M. Noble, Chairman; Rector LeRoy Ferguson, Rev. John H. Frank, Rev. R. P. Hendricks, Rev. C. H. Parrish, Mr. T. H. Graham, Rev. L. G. Jordon, Rev. J. W. Eichelberger, Mr. W. H. Steward, Mr. J. A. Green, Rev. T. H. Medford.

Work Bebun for 1918.

Shoe repairing and making in charge of Mr. Wm. Hunter, with free instructions to boys of the community and of the upper grades of the Dunbar school. The class meets each Wednesday after-noon, 3 p. m., at the Center.

The cooking classes in charge of Mrs. Julia B. Green, local emergency food demonstrator, is open to all girls of the community, at the Center each Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., until later in the season when other classes will be opened in Canning.

The Jefferson County Farm Demonstration Committee is organized with members of the Center, and will have classes in Canning and Preserving, when seasonable vegetables and fruits are available. This work is under the supervision of Prof. James H. Garvin, who has been appointed by the Federal Government as State Agricultural Farm Demonstrator. The following offiecrs will serve the Jefferson County organization: Mrs. Bessie L. Allen, Chairman; Miss Ethel White, Secretary, with headquarters for the work at the Center.

The instructions in dressmaking, plain sewing, Red Cross Unit No. 67, is in charge of Miss Nannie Goodall. Two afternoons and one night in a week are given to this work.

Knitting Unit No. 136 of the Center is in charge of Miss Rosa White, conducts classes for adults and Juniors. Two afternoons and evenings in each week are given to this work.

After a conference with Supt. Reid of the public school, Prof. Frayzee and Miss Horn, supervisor of manual work, Red Cross sewing was placed in the following colored schools: Western, Booker T. Washington, Bannaker and Fred Douglas, under supervision of Miss Marie Spratt Brown, Miss Josephine Lawrence, Miss Emma Bowman. The children are making hot water bottle Covers, leggings and bed socks.

The work is affiliated with the City, State and NNational Federations of Women's Clubs. With the Louisville Juvenile Court, National Community Center, New York. Evangelical Sunday Schools of America, and with the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes. Prof. John O. Blanton is president of the city league and Mrs. Allen is chairman of the executive committee.

Slogan for 1918: To Strengthen the activities olready begun:: Closer concentration to duties and a conscientious willingness to serve our fellow citizens. To increase the efficiency of every department by a united and concerted ecort on the part of all committees.

To increase the meembership 300 strong. To raise and send a liberal donation to the Colored Soldiers Comfort Committee. This particular Relief work is in charge of Prof. Kelly Miller of Washington, D. C., Hon. J. C. Napier, Nashville; and Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Washington, D. C.

Director General for the Kentucky division is Hon. Phil H. Brownf of Hopkinsville, Ky.; Chairman of the Woman's department for Kentucky, Mrs. Bessie L. Allen.

MEDALS.

A gold medal was donated by the Sunday school to Miss Abbie Clement, a pupil of Central High School. Other donors of medals for meritorious work in the Sunday school, have been given by Judge S. W. Greene, Judge Muir Weissinger, Gen. Bennett Young, Miss Orline Pfeffer, Miss Marion Matt Broughton, Dr. C. H. Par- L. Allen.

Visitors who addressed the Sunday School, Vacation School and Center during the year.

MissesMary Cody, R. N., Bertha M. Thomas, R. N.; Judge Samuel W. Greene, Rector LeRoy Ferguson, Rev Arthur Randall, Prof. Joseph S. Cotter, Rev. W. J. Walls, Prof. H. C. Russell, Rev. John H. Frank, Mr. Wm. H. Stewart, Prof. John O. Blanton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rowlins, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. Steward, New York City; Mrs. Elliott Carter and children, Rev. G. M. Noble, C. M. E. church, Mrs. Julia Jackson, Mrs. Merrible, Paducah; Mrs. Ethel Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Harvey, Mrs. McCurdy, State Organizer W. C. T. U., State of Ind.; Mrs. Jas. K. Skillman, Miss N. L. McBrady, Rev. W. H. Sheppard, Presbyterian Colored Mission; Rev. R. P. Hendricks, Rev. T. H. Medford, Rev. Florence Randolph, Jersey City; Dr. W. H. Brown, M. D.,Mrs. Lillian Brown, Dr. W. H. Ballard, Lexington, Ky., Mr. Prentice Robinson, Kalimazoo, Mich.; Mrs. F. C. Cartwright, del. Nat. Purity Congress, Delaware, O.; Mrs. Mabel Hester, del. Purity Congress, Norfolk, O.; Rev. W. H. Johnson, Rev. J. H. Harvey, Dr. Cecil North, chairman War Work Rec. Board; Prof. J. H. Garvin, Winchester, Ky.; Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Pres. East End Nursery; Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Mrs. L. Sneed,Miss Nellie L. Frye, P... hood Quartet of the Green... tist church, ... by Mr... Mrs. France... ...rigsby, School Asso... ...rof. Billi Parrish, Mi... Helen Ha Rev. J. H. ...nnedy, Mr. Lillian Robin...on.